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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 1s½d. each.
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AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,831—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4
12-0 7-0		12-0 7-0
27-4 14-12	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-12
24-4 13-22		24-4 13-22
41-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. G. Worcester.	26th Augt.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1300	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2295	500	A. Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.
September 8th. October 20th.
" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.
THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
HISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,300	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Samarabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
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CHEAP PASSAGES,
HOMEWARD AND
OUTWARD.
PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 300 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 31st August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 26th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
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STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,917	..... On or about 31st August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th August, 1892. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.

"MACIVER" LINE.
THE S. S. "IONIA," 5,503 tons, Captain E. M. Boyle, WILL SAIL for GENOA and ANTWERP about the 27th inst. This magnificent Steamer with accommodation for over 70 1st class Passengers has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20th, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3,337	W. S. Young	30th Aug.
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.
LOCKSLEY HALL	Collin	3813	550.

THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
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Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy .....per doz.	71 8	80 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, " Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... ,,	44 0	49 0
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac ..... ,,	39 8	44 0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac ..... ,,	35 4	39 0

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN,
CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.
A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.
Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

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SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT
GREASE-PROOF LININGS FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.
BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
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BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), } Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.
STRAW HATS, NAVY, WHITE, AND BLACK BANDS.
THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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GENT'S WATERPROOFS,
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PERFECT VENTILATION.
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an Introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

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BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Credit. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Cash. Credit. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	21 2 Still..BURGUNDY....Chablis ... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	12 0	13 4
22 0	24 2 Still...BURGUNDY....Beaune .. A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	12 0	15 4
26 4	29 12 Still..BURGUNDY.....Macon ... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	14 4	16 0
26 4	29 12 Still..BURGUNDY...Pommard... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	14 4	16 0
36 4	40 12 Still..BURGUNDY. Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	19 4	21 8
23 0	25 4 Fine..SAUTERNE....Barsac ..... A good light refreshing Wine.	12 0	14 4
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Old in Bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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KEMP & Co.'s
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.
IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.
DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.
JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too.
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED, FINE AND FULL FLAVOURED.
In hermetically sealed patent air-tight quarter-pound Tins, easily opened without trouble.

	Rs. a.
Fruit and Honey .....Per Tin	0 12
Silver Veil ..... "	1 0
Honour Bright ..... "	1 0
Grand National..... "	1 0
Grand Old Bird's Eye ..... "	0 14
Bull's Eye Smoking Mixture ... "	1 0
Sportsmen ..... "	1 0

CIGARETTES.

Otto de Rose..... Per Tin of 100	3 0
Silver Veil..... " "	2 0

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.
FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.
Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
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Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, 8 As.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
WE hold large Stocks, and will forward Catalogues on Application.
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SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.
THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.
Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.
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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Unmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100.
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DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per 100.
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PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½ lb. tins, Re. 1 and Re. 1-14 per tin, respectively.
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CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per 100.
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PORTABLE WARMING STOVES.—For the Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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BENT WOOD FURNITURE, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality.
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MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
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TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the estates. Splendid value.
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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mails. Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,

TO-NIGHT,

IN AID OF

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

PROGRAMME:—

1. Pianoforte Solo..Caprice Hongrois — Miss PARKER.
2. Part Song.....Let the Hills Resound ...B. Richards.
3. Song .....Leonora .....Trotere. — Miss E. TOOTILL.
4. Duet .....The Knight and Wood-nymph.....M. Watson. — Mr. R. NIXON & Mrs. C. NIXON.
5. Song (Comic) ..Such a Nice Man too.....Chevalier. — Mr. C. MORDAN.
6. Song .....Whisper, and I shall hear.M. Bolomine. — Mrs. GAWTHORNE.
7. Song .....The Diver .....Ed. J. Loder. — Mr. A. WILSON.
8. Song .....River of Years .....S. Marcels. — Miss BENISTON.
9. Song .....Out on the Deep .....F. N. Loher. — Mr. R. WOOD.
10. Song .....The Postillion — Mr. W. JEFFERYS.
11. Song .....Maid of Athens .....Henry R. Allen. — Mr. E. PARKINSON.
12. Song .....The Landlord's Daughter.W. H. Jude. — Mr. R. NIXON.
13. Song .....Juanita .....Hon. Mrs. Norton. — Mr. J. J. MELLOR.
14. Song .....The Song that Reached My Heart .....J. Jordon. — Mrs. GAWTHORNE.
15. Song (Comic) ..Coster's Serenade .....Chevalier. — Mr. C. MORDAN.
16. Song .....A Creole Love Song .....Mrs. Moncrieff. — Miss BENISTON.
17. Duet .....The Minute Gun at Sea.A. T. King. — Messrs. WILSON & MELLOR.
18. Song .....True Till Death.....Scott Gatty. — Mr. R. WOOD.

Tickets can be had from Revd. R. W. EVANS, Dadur.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND,

AND

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

T. W. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED PLAY,

"SCHOOL,"

BY THE POONA AMATEURS.

Full Particulars in Future Advertisements.

Box Plan open at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that, under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7021, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the GROUND ROPED in on the Esplanade, known as the GYMKHANA CRICKET GROUND, will be RESERVED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 26th and 27th instant, for the purposes of a Cricket Match between a Presidency Team and the Parsis.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th August, 1892.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at GIRGAON, WORKED by the Postal Department, has now been converted into a 2nd Class Office. It will be OPEN for BUSINESS 14 HOURS DAILY, or from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when the hours for business will be from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 9 P.M.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. Office, Dated, 25th August, 1892.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIK ARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastrlar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Deskar of Tirunadu Thurai Athoenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the EL-GIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,

CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 38. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxinias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GENTS' FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS; Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-8 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., in case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires EMPLOYMENT of any outdoor work, has had varied experience of such in all parts of the World. Up-Country preferred. Address "R. A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, lately arrived from England, and a good GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOLAR, SITUATION as TUTOR in a Family or Correspondence Clerk in some Office.—Apply to "P. G.," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—On Cumballa Hill, from 1st October a very desirable BUNGALOW, having a charming view of the Sea; and containing Dining, Drawing, and Billiard Rooms, four Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms attached. Rent Rs. 300 per month. For further particulars apply to "N. H," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

IF you are really in want of Good DOMESTIC SERVANTS and OFFICE CLERKS, go to the REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where you will get Good Certified Men.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re, 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Rs. 25 each; Musical Inkstands, Rs. 12 each; Musical Decanters, Rs. 14 each; Musical Albums from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 each; Glass Aquariums from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Hams, Bacon, Cheese, and Bovril.

ROTHERHAM and SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-32., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

SIMLA JAMS.—Fresh supply of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry Gooseberry, Apricot, Citron and Quince.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., at "Hope Hall," Mazagon, near the Hancock Bridge, the handsome blackwood and teak-wood french-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, plated ware, d. b. c. f. gun in case, by Hollis, Hink's hanging and table lamps, English double bedstead with wire mattress, &c., the property of the late Captain G. J. RAFFIN.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Captain D. Paget Jones, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., at Rampart Row, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., his entire valuable house-hold requisites, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, upright pianoforte, rich-toned solid entire iron frame, by Soundy & Co., rich chromos and engravings, beautiful table and cabinet ornaments, Persian carpet, rugs, first-rate windproof standing lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, choice garden plants, shells, fancy curtains, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Wadilal Hurrilal—

2 cases white brocades, ex s.s. Netherby Hall.
2 „ grey drills, ex Roumania.
2 „ saxony flannels, ex Wrenth Hall.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, ex s.s. Arabia—

4 crates earthenware.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome boat-shaped open carriage.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second hand brougham in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Captain G. J. Raffin, consisting of gold bangles, necklace, brooches, locket, carrings, rings, studs and solitaires silver bangles, watch and chain, wearing apparel, binoculars, sextant. Saloon rifle revolver, books, and sundries.

The effects of the late Antone Fernandez, consisting of wearing apparel, table linen, and sundries.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Lukhmidass Morarjee, the assignee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Purdesi Luxman Meghajee Aheer Gowli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of February, 1885, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Toolseedas Ludha of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Luxman Meghajee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 33, and now under No. 43, containing by admeasurement 2,360 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2384, and standing in the name of the said Purdesi Luxman Meghajee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Duncan Road, on the west by the property of Keshow Kurson, on the north by vacant ground belonging to Shaikh Boolun Butcher, and on the south by the house of Alladin Jeewajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TILES.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

About 100,000 French pattern tiles.
About 10,000 Marseilles pattern tiles in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 26, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also on account and risk of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Mahomed—

1000—14134, 14136, 14137, 4 —4 bales grey blankets.

AT 1 P. M.

The property of Revd. Mr. Scott—

1 handsome strong built Victoria, with horse and harness complete.

The property of another Gentleman—

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong four-seated barouche, with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab pony, 13-2, goes well in harness.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
1 strong bay Waler mare, aged 16 hands, goes well in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the Dye Works, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first-rate mahogany Cottage Piano, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of P. HARRISON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNITED SERVICE STORES COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 285 of 1892 (The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, vs. John Edward Keess), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the above company, consisting of provision, stores, wines, liquors, shop-furniture, &c., &c. Full particulars of which will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.

Under instructions from the Attorney of Trustee appointed by Court of Bankruptcy in London, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the office furniture, consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon holes, cupboards, punkhas, two strong fireproof safes on stands, one by "Chubbs" and another by "Henry Elwell," &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPARTMENT, WARI BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Also on account and risk of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, or whom it may concern—

6 hogsheads of ale, ex-Belgaum, to Wari Bunder, under invoice No. 148, marked "252."

Also on account and risk of the concerned, sender Edward Jones and Co., and consignee A. H. Storey E. J., Wari Bunder to Secunderabad.

1 package closs polished and 1 package grey stone.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 2nd September next, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office.

A quantity of intestate property.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. C. R. HAWKINS, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Parel, Sonari Hung Road, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, blackwood and teak wood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, oleographs and pictures, one electric machine, complete with chemicals, a large size telescope by "John Browning" on stand, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., one camera with lens and a lot of photographic kits and chemicals, a large size magic lantern, complete, a handsome strong-built landau in very good condition, with a powerful flea-bitten grey Australian horse and harness, English gentleman hunting saddle, valuable books, one large size cooking stove, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 12th Sept. next, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Haji Abdoola Dawood and Haji Mahommed Haji Ismail and on account and risk of the mortgagor Shaick Noor Cassum the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Nagdevi Road, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of the said Nagdevi Road, in the district of Bombay, registered in the books of Rahimtoola Ahmed as fazendari landlord, thereof under No. 20, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed under Municipal taxes under Ward No. 242, street Nos. 168, 172, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by public road, called Goolam Mohidin Street, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the property of Essoof Mahomed Sulaman, and on the south by the property of Mariam Bibi, wife of Adool Nuboo Mahomed Ally, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shaik Noor Cassam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 25, 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2 Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1892, being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881."

ANDREW MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August, 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the CUTCHEE MEMONS will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1892, at 9 a.m., in the JOOSUB SETT'S alias HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE HUBIB'S MOSQUE, for the purpose of electing a Representative Committee to get a Memorial prepared and submitted to His Excellency the Most Honorable Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, praying that a short Act may be passed declaring the Cutchee Memons to be subject to the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, Succession, &c., in its entirety as applied to the other Mahomedans of the Hanifee School, and to do all necessary acts in order to fulfil the object aimed at.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1892.

હાજી જાન મામદ હાજી જુસબ,

i. e., HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JUSUB,

EDGELOW and GULABCHAND,

Attorneys for the Jamat.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated on the Land, to the North.

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further informat on that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE OF any number out of 15 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within two months from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, Druggists and Vaidyas, is drawn to the Government Notification, No. 6292, published at Page 773 of the Bombay "Government Gazette," Part I of the 4th instant, amending the Opium Rules and the form of License to be granted to Medical Practitioners and others, and they are hereby called upon to return to the Office of the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge, Opium Department, Bombay Custom House, the Licenses they now hold to be renewed in the revised form by the 1st of October next, after which date all Licenses in the present form will be considered as cancelled.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 18th August, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,031 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Enginee of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST,
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Biugen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	101½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,000	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,808	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hydersabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,535
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1 400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,155
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	5	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Printing Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	—	205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Canara Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	—	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	—	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45	325
English Press and Manig.	400	250	—	130	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	455
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	1381
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	525
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	470
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	255
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	695
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	—	127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 700	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Survey Ship Assn	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	929	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	2,250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co., Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	9	80.
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	60	800
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	10	68
				Re. 1	194

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-5-6
Carolus	„	235
Mexican Dollars	„	222
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„	220
Bar Silver	„	106-10
Gold Leaf	„	25
Bar Gold, English	„	26-1
Bar Australian	„	26
Bar Bombay	„	26
Bar Pakin	„	25-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Presidency vs. Parsees, 11 a.m.
English Press and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Concert, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zoari and Zulu entered the dock yesterday; and the s. s. Naderi left it on Wednesday; and the s. s. Rosseta and Almora yesterday.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—The Colaba Range being temporarily closed for repairs, intimation will be given to members when the competition may be resumed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 27th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 26th inst.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mirza Faizulla, manager to H. H. Aga Khan's Banking Establishment, Love Lane, Mazagon, has reported to the police, that on Wednesday, his servant absconded, taking with him wearing apparel, a watch, and some cash, collectively valued at Rs. 60.

SCALDED BY BOILING WATER.—Mahomed Hoosain Ali, about twenty-five years of age, employed in a tea and coffee shop, at Duncan Road, while lifting a large kettle of boiling water, on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally slipped, and the boiling water, falling on him, scalded him on the legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

CRICKET.—A single wicket match is to be played on the Esplanade this morning, which to those concerned will rival in interest the big match to be commenced to-day. Four well-known "sports" have arranged to play the single-wicket match for a high stake. Wickets will be pitched at seven o'clock. No special arrangements will be made for spectators, but standing room will be available away from the tents.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. F. Valadares, a Government pensioner, residing at Matharpacadi reports that on the 13th of June last, he missed from his house a gold watch, by James Macabe and Co., and chain, valued at Rs. 250. The complainant suspected his hamal whom he had discharged from his service, and who had been making purchases of some gold and silver ornaments. Enquiries were made, but nothing was found to connect the hamal with the theft.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday evening, held an enquiry, at Naigaum Cross Road, into the circumstances attending the death of Seevba Govind, a cart-driver, aged 22 years. The deceased took his bullocks to wash in a tank, at Naigaum Cross Road, yesterday morning, but the bullocks got entangled in the weeds. The deceased, in trying to extricate his animals, accidentally slipped, and before any help could reach him, was drowned. The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of accidental drowning.

THE VICAR OF OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR.—The Reverend Father Thome Joao Ferreira, the venerable Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Succour, at Manori, and who by a few years falls short of being a centenarian, is at present in a most critical state of health. Though the journey to the village in these monsoon days is anything but pleasant yet numerous are the visitors who daily flock to his bedside, which testifies to the widespread affection in which the worthy clergyman is held. Mr. Paulo Ferreira, his nephew, is unremitting in his endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of his uncle.

SUICIDE OF A LABOURER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at Khutter Wady, into the circumstances concerning the death of Shivram Balset, a mill-labourer, about 40 years of age. The deceased was of dissipated habits, and wandered about without doing any work, and was also a gambler. About a week ago he took from his wife some ornaments belonging to his daughter. On the wife demanding the ornaments back a quarrel ensued, and the wife left him, and went to her sister's house. On Monday the wife returned, but the deceased sent her back to her sister's house. On Wednesday morning the door of Shivram's room was found closed, and as it was not opened till night the neighbours reported the matter to the police. Inspector Nelmes thereupon came at about 8-30 p. m. and forced open the door. The deceased was then hanging by the neck from a cross beam about six feet from the floor, by a piece of cloth. Life was extinct and decomposition had set in. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Pandu Govind was charged by Inspector Butterfield, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, with four different thefts of property, valued at Rs. 93, belonging to Chella Kalyandass and three other complainants, living at Argyle Road. The accused used to go to complainants' houses to clean the copper-pots every evening, and he was paid by the complainants for the work. Chella suspected the accused of the theft and questioned him whether he had removed the articles that were missing from his house. The accused then confessed his guilt and offered to return the property to Chella, if he accompanied him to his (accused's) house. Chella and the accused started for the latter's house, but when they had reached the junction of the Seven Roads, the accused ran away, and he was subsequently arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused on four charges of theft and sentenced him to an accumulated term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM POISONING BY A PARSEE LADY.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coronor, at Dadar, on view of the body of a Parsee lady, named Dinbai, thirty-three years of age, daughter of the late Edulji N. Kapadia. The deceased lived with her sister-in-law at Dadar. She was unmarried, and was rather of an angry disposition. On the last Cocoanut Day, Dinbai sent for a rupee worth of opium through Shunker Sing Dattoo, a Purdesi, in the service of Mr. Hormusji Rustomji Davar, saying that she wanted to rub it over some eruptions on her body. The Purdesi brought three tolas of opium as desired and gave it to the deceased, who took it and retired to her room. The deceased was lying in her bed all Tuesday last, and complained of severe head-ache, and requested not to be disturbed. When asked to get up for dinner, she refused and said she wished to remain quiet that night. The next morning, Sherinbai, the sister of the deceased, and wife of Mr. Pochaji Cowasji Patel, a clerk in the Bombay Bank, went to Dinbai's room and awoke her. The deceased said that her head was still aching, and requested to be let alone. A little after Dr. Hormusjee Batliwalla was consulted, and he said, that there was a rush of blood in the deceased's head and ordered ice to be rubbed over the head, and gave her some fever pills. In the afternoon Dinbai grew worse, and was in a state of unconsciousness and breathing with difficulty. In the bath-room a tumbler was found in which there was some opium adhering to the inside. Dr. Battliwalla was again called in, and showed the tumbler. He then said that Dinbai had swallowed opium. He applied the pump and emptied the deceased's stomach, but she died soon after. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Girgam Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Motabhai Eduljee, a Parsee clerk, was summoned to answer a charge of breach of trust as a servant preferred against him by Ramshunker Gunputram, a mehta, in the service of Mr. Nowroji Framji Vakil. The accused was in the service of the complainant as a clerk for about eighteen days, he was given on the 18th July last Rs. 60 in three currency notes to pay some advertisement charges to the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*. After paying Rs. 12 for such charges, the accused failed to give a satisfactory account for the balance of Rs. 48, and when questioned he admitted having lost the amount in gambling. The accused in his defence, stated that he received Rs. 60 from his master to pay some advertisement charges. He had three currency notes of Rs. 20 each, he paid Rs. 6 to the *Gazette* office out of a note for Rs. 20, and received a note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 4 in cash. Then he went to the *Times of India*, and as he could not get any change for another note of Rs. 20 he paid the Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 from his own pocket. He further added that he had then two currency notes for Rs. 20 each and one for Rs. 10 in his pocket, but on going to the market he found them missing. He denied having lost the amount in gambling as alleged by the complainant. He kept away from office for two days, and was sent for on the third day by his master, he went and stated that he had lost Rs. 48. His Worship not believing the defence set up convicted the accused of the charge and sentenced him to three month's rigorous imprisonment.

A VEXATIOUS PROSECUTION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack brought up Gunpat Luxman, residing at Tank Bunder, on a charge of theft of a pair of silver wristlets, valued at Rs. 11, belonging to one Durgi woman. The complainant stated that the accused was a boarder in the house of her mother. About a week ago, he left that house, and rented a room adjoining her own. On Wednesday, she informed the police officer that the accused came to her room and forcibly took away from her person the pair of silver of wristlets and made off. The Inspector on getting the information took the accused in custody, and on inquiries being made it was found that it was a false complaint brought about to disgrace Gunput, and that the woman was in the keeping of the accused. The accused stated that the prosecutrix was in his keeping for the last seven years. About a fortnight ago, he made her those silver wristlets through one Bablya, who paid for them. He had promised to pay Bablya the money in a week's time, but as he had not got his pay, and as Bablya pressed him for the money he took the ornaments from her, and gave them to Bablya as agreed. In the evening Durgi brought the police charging him with theft, whereupon Bablya handed over the ornaments. The Magistrate in disposing of the case, said that was a vexatious prosecution, the accused had made the ornaments through Bablya and as he could not pay him the money, he gave him the ornaments as a pledge. He therefore discharged and acquitted the accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 25, and awarded the amount to the accused, as compensation, or in default of payment sentenced her to undergo one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of Tuesday last:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 11th August, reporting that on the 6th instant a labourer in the service of Messrs. Sharp and Son, stevedores, was directing the movements of the dock crane driver from the deck of the s. s. Trevorian, at No. 2 hold, when the flange of brass union nut gave way and the sling of bags suddenly fell upon him, and crushed him to death.

Read report by the Engineer, dated 15 August.

Resolution.—Enquiries should be made as to whether the deceased had any relatives dependent upon him.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th July, reporting that on the 21st instant a police jamadar found two pieces of grey drill on the Manson Road, opposite No. 6 warehouse, which appears to have been abstracted from a bale stored in the pent of that warehouse. The Traffic Manager presumes that the pieces were passed over the rails separating the gully from the road by some person who had obtained entrance to the pent over the fence adjoining the pent on the Dock side, and with a view to guard against the possibility of a similar occurrence, he recommends that the north and south ends of each pent be fenced up to the roof, and that gateways with Chubb's locks be provided in the fencing to admit of cart traffic.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 15th August, estimating the cost at Rs. 2,968-12-0.

Read memo, by the Traffic Manager, dated 18th August.

Resolution.—Expenditure as follows:—Prince's Dock (9)—Rs. 2,055. Victoria Dock (4)—Rs. 914. total, Rs. 2,969 is sanctioned.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 217, dated 18th August, communicating a letter from the Government of India, No. A-3298, dated 9th August, sanctioning the grant to the Bombay Port Trust, on or before 31st March, 1893, of an advance of one lakh of rupees on account af the Victoria Dock works on certain conditions, and requesting the formal acceptance by the Trustees of those conditions.

Resolution.—The formal acceptance required should be given.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th August, submitting his completion report on the Apollo Bunder pavilion, and stating that the original estimate of Rs. 15,000 has been exceeded by Rs. 800-4-7 for reasons stated.

Resolution.—The excess may be passed.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. dated 22nd August intimating that they have received instructions from home to accept the Trustees' proposal a for storage place for kerosine oil in bulk at the Santa Cruz property, the oil being discharged from lighters at Clerke basin; and inquiring what arrangements will be made for space for the pumping engine near Clerke basin.

Resolution.—Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. should be informed that the plan showing the area of the site required for the pump engine, asked for in clause 7 para. 3, of the Secretary's letter of 5th instant, is awaited. On receipt thereof Government will be addressed.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th Aug. 1892.	For week ending 19th Aug. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	18
„ out of „	18	15
„ transported	14	8
„ attended to	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	6
„ left	13	4
„ remaining in dock	8	10

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	6
„ left	1	1
„ remaining in dock	12	9

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

Statement of vessels in the Dock for week to 20th August, 1892:—

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. S. Assam	3,035	1 day.
„ Neora	357	2 days.
„ Sabarmad	1,014	2 days.
„ Poonani	872	1 day.
„ Kaveri	872	1 day.

CRICKET.

BUGLERS VS. E. COMPANY Y. L. I.

A MATCH was played at Colaba, on Wednesday, 24th August, between the Buglers K. O. Y. L. I. and E Company, K. O. Y. L. I. and resulted in a win for the former by 54 runs. Neither side was fully represented, the Buglers being deficient of four good men, which left them with a very poor bowling team, but still strong in batting. E Company were strong in the trundling department; but weak in batting. Their two best bats being away at Deolali. The fielding of the Buglers was very good; E Company's fielding was very loose. For the Buglers Brig.-Major Allsopp and Riley bowled very well taking 5 wickets each for 19 runs. E Company bowlers were not as good on the hard wicket as they might have been; the best of them being Kelly, 4 for 33. Furnell, 3 for 33. A rather peculiar thing occurred in the last over. Bugler Riley broke a stump with the first ball and another stump with the second ball, missed the third ball, and took a wicket in the 4th ball and finished the match.

BUGLERS, K. O. Y. L. I.

Bug-Maj Allsopp, b Kelly	17
Bugler Paice, b Kelly	5
Bugler Shields, b Kelly	0
Bugler Riley, b Furnell	1
Bugler Leybourne, c Laming, b Furnell	1
Bugler Candlish, c Laming, b Rubery	29
Bugler Needham, run out	17
Bugler W Bedford, b Furnell	0
Bugler Senior, b Rubery	10
Corpl McCabery, l-b-w Kelly	1
Bugler Parks, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	95

E COMPANY, K. O. Y. L. I.

Pte Kelly, c Riley, b Alsopp	7
Lce Corpl Laming, b Riley	0
Pte Furnell, b Allsopp	0
Pte Buckley, st Candlish, b Allsopp	8
Pte Spurr, c Paice, b Allsopp	2
Pte Bailey, b Riley	10
Lce-Corpl Appleyard, b Riley	0
Pte Rubery, c Riley, b Allsopp	0
Pte Smith, not out	11
Pte Murray, b Riley	0
Pte Tomlinson, b Riley	0
Extras	3
Total	41

ONE of the chief attractions promised at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 is an arrangement of powerful telescopes, whereby the moon is to be brought within four miles of earthly vision. Mr. H. H. Turner, the chief assistant at the Greenwich Observatory, is reported to have said that the idea was impracticable. By means of the Lick 3ft. refractor, or Mr. Common's 5ft. reflector, the largest ever made, bearing on a fine night a magnifying power of 2,000 or 3,000, the moon could be brought within about 120 or eighty miles. It was conceivable that by great skill and expenditure of money this might be improved upon, so as to get an instrument twice as good, but anything like ten times as good was out of the question. With larger lens you get too near the limit of magnification and lose the detail. As you enlarge the image you magnify the defects also. The moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, a magnifying power of 1,000 would bring it within 240 miles; a power of 2,000 to within 120 miles. It is not the quality of the telescope that counts, but even supposing you got a very large and very perfect telescope, you would still have the atmospheric troubles, as, naturally the number of nights on which you can use the telescope decreases with increasing size.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN ALLEGED IDIOT AND HIS WIFE.

KOOSHABA VITHOBA MORLEY VS. BAPPOO KONDAPA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, who sued in "forma pauperis," prayed for judgment against the defendants for the return of certain ornaments, or in the alternative, for payment to him of Rs. 3,600, the value thereof. Mr. Padshaw and Mr. Piris, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gazdar and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Molvi, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that about the month of June 1888, while he was in custody on a charge of theft, his son, the fourth defendant, who was married to the fifth defendant, daughter of the first defendant, and who is an idiot, through fear entrusted to the first three defendants, through his wife, certain ornaments and jewellery of the value of Rs. 3,600. On the plaintiff's release from police custody, he made enquiries about his property of the fourth and fifth defendants, his son and daughter-in-law, who informed him that the ornaments had been entrusted for safe custody to the first three defendants, which they admitted to have received. Though repeated demands were made for them, the defendants had not returned the ornaments. Hence the present suit.

The defendants, except the fourth, denied the material allegations of the plaint. They denied that the ornaments referred to were entrusted for safe custody to the first three defendants. The plaintiff had lived by hawking parched grain; and subsequently to his son's marriage with the fifth defendant, he had been making unreasonable demands upon the first defendant for money. The demands not having been satisfied, the plaintiff expelled his daughter-in-law from his house; and she had ever since such expulsion been living with, and maintained by the first defendant. The defendants submitted that the suit was vexatious and ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the da .

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN).

A CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

JEEJEEBAI VS. PANDARINATH JANARDHUN AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, the wife of the first defendant, prayed that she may be declared entitled to maintenance out of certain properties in the possession of the third, fourth, and fifth defendants; that her *stridhan*, ornaments and clothes may be ordered to be returned to her by the fourth and fifth defendants, the uncles of her husband, the first defendant; that the defendants be restrained from selling a property situated in Carpenter Street, &c. The plaintiff and the first defendant appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the third, fourth, and fifth defendants.

The plaintiff, who sued as a pauper, stated that in January 1888 she was married, according to Hindu law and custom, to the first defendant, who was well-behaved until he was led astray by the second defendant, Shrikrishna Janardhun, when both of them began a life of extravagance, profligacy, and dissipation, and in a short time squandered away almost all their father's hard-earned fortune, ornaments, &c. Their uncles, the fourth and fifth defendants, took unfair advantage of their nephews' spendthrift and reckless character to benefit themselves. On one pretext or another the defendants took possession one by one of all the gold and silver ornaments and clothes which were presented to plaintiff as her "stridhan" on the occasion of her marriage. Of these ornaments, the plaintiff understood, had been appropriated by the uncles, the fourth and fifth defendants, who advanced to their nephews small sums of money from time to time. In pursuit of their profligate and dissipated life, the plaintiff's husband and his brother continually kept themselves away from home while she was left without any protection and without even the necessaries of life. She was therefore obliged to quite her husband's house and to go and live with her parents, who were in poor circumstances.

The first defendant's, in his written statement, said that the allegations in reference to his extravagance and misconduct were wholly false and had been maliciously made by the plaintiff's guardian. The plaintiff was never presented with the ornaments she claimed, and the list attached to the plaint had been concocted for the purposes of the suit. The ornaments she got at her marriage were still in her possession. The first defendant denied having ever handed to his uncle any of the plaintiff's ornaments. He had always been ready and willing to maintain his wife, but her guardian had, with malicious and evil motives, removed her to his own house, where she was detained without the defendant's consent and against his will. This suit had been instituted by the guardian solely for the purpose of harassing the defendant and other members of his family with the object of extorting money. He submitted that the plaintiff was not, under the circumstances, entitled to any separate maintenance as against him; and he prayed that the suit may be dismissed with costs. The other defendants, in their respective written statements, denied the material allegations of the plaint, and prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL FOR H. A. HORMARJEE.

AT the rising of the Court after 5 p.m., Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smethan, appeared and presented a petition of appeal on behalf of the insolvent, H. A. Hormarjee, who, on Wednesday last, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment under Section 50 of the Act.

The Judge said that, not sitting in the Appeal Court, he was "functus officio" and could not accept the appeal. It must be presented to the Appeal Court.

Mr. Jardine said he was desirous to mention that the application was made with the object of admitting the insolvent to bail until such time as the Appeal Court sat; and they were willing to furnish any bail which his Lordship might fix.

Mr. Inverarity who, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, asked his Lordship not to accede to the application.

The Judge: Is the insolvent here?

Mr. Jardine: No.

His Lordship said the insolvent should have been present. The matter did not come up in accordance with the usual procedure of the Court; and his Lordship must refuse the application, as the insolvent was keeping away.

Mr. Jardine: He is not keeping away. He swore the affidavit this afternoon in the court-house.

The Judge: He ought to be here anyhow.

Mr. Jardine: He expresses his willingness to submit to arrest under an order of the Court.

The Judge: He ought to have been here, and as he is not present, I cannot hear the application.

Mr. Jardine said he would renew the application in chambers on Saturday.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Broach City Press Company, limited, which was held yesterday afternoon at No. 2 Dean Lane, with Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas in the chair, the following director's report was laid before the shareholders:—

The directors beg to lay before you the annual report of the company with the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1892, showing a not profit of Rs. 895-8-6, including the sum of Rs. 62-2-1, brought forward from last year. Your directors regret very much to say that owing to an accident to your Pallej press factory on the 27th February last, by which the top of the press was broken to pieces, the pressing at Pallej was stopped in the midst of the season for over more than a month, and this mishap, coupled with a very short cotton crop in the Bengal districts and the very low rates for pressing which ruled in Agra, consequent on the break down of the combination, have all affected materially your income for the season just closed. After writing off Rs. 4,629-10-7, being the cost of replacing the top of the press at Pallej, there remains a surplus balance of Rs. 833-6-5, which should be carried forward to next year's account. Your buildings have been insured as under:—The Pallej press buiding Rs. 15,000, and the Agra press building Rs. 25,000. The engines and machinery of both factories are not insured.

The report was adopted; Messrs. Narandas Purshotumdas and Lukhmidas Vussonjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors of the company for the ensuing year. Mr. Motiram Huridas was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 75.

The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the meeting.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

THE Committee, appointed by the Corporation to consider the working of sanitary house-connections in Bombay, met yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. The Committee having completed the evidence it was desirable to take on the question at its last meeting, decided to visit personally the native town and ascertain for themselves how the system adopted by the Corporation was acting. The whole of the members met outside the Money School at three in the afternoon, and were accompanied by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, Mr. Smith, the Executive Engineer, Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Gostling and Mr. Wallace, architects. The Committee pro

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

A SUCCESSION of native holidays has continued to add to the dulness incidental to this season of the year; and attention, in commercial circles, is still principally directed to the position of Silver and its government of the course of Exchange. A rather active demand for Cotton from local spinners was felt towards the end of last week; but it rapidly subsided, and nothing whatever has been done in this staple for export. Advices from the districts regarding the growing Cotton crop continue to be of a favourable tenor upon the whole. Wheat and Seeds have attracted but little attention from shippers, and both markets have been quiet, with prices on about the previous level. Exchange has fluctuated to the extent of about ¼d., rates closing this evening 1-16d. higher for Bank Bills and 3-32d. for Private Paper than they ruled a week ago. There has again been a good deal of movement in Government Paper, and Fours, for Money, are ⅛ per cent. lower than last Thursday evening's quotation. Shares are neglected. Freights are very dull for prompt shipment, and weak for September-October loading; but further forward they are unchanged. The abundant rain in the consuming districts generally has not yet led to any appreciable increase in the demand for Imports; while forward business with the other side continues to be greatly curtailed in view of the uncertain course of Exchange.

MONEY.—A large accession, say to the extent of nearly 19 lakhs to Government Deposits at the head office of the Presidency Bank, contributed materially to swell the Cash Balance to over 322½ lakhs, or an increase of more than 48½ lakhs during the week ending on Saturday, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday afternoon. At the same time, from other directions also, the current of Money continued to flow into the coffers of the Bank, adding to the already existing superfluity; for though, in the item of Bills Discounted, the falling off had again been trifling, it had been material in Loans, while Private Deposits had increased by some 13 lakhs, the total diminution of trade requirements (with a portion of which native holidays may be credited) shown by the Return was represented by some 18½ lakhs, against 4½ lakhs at the close of the preceding week. There had been a further realization of Government Securities in the week under notice to the extent of three lakhs. No change in the Bank's rates has been made to-day, and 3 per cent. remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-32d. for Demand, and in the absence of enquiry for remittance, advanced 1-32d., say to 1s. 2 15-32d., and 1s. 2½d., respectively, for ready business, and forward to 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 2 17-32d., but little transpired in any position. For Private Paper, 1s. 2⅝d. was named for three months' sight Credits, at which a little was done, and the rate advanced to 1s. 2 11-16d., the market closing steady. The market was firm at opening on Saturday, at 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 17-32d. for Demand, with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 23-32d., and rates advanced 1-32d. for the former class of Paper; but little or no business transpired either way, and the market closed steady, not to say firm. In presence of news of an advance in the price of Silver in both the governing markets, things opened firmer on Monday morning, at 1s. 2 19-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for August-September delivery, at which latter rate a fair amount of Bills was placed. Later on, 1s. 2⅝d. was accepted for ready Telegraphic; but the demand for Bank remittance was very limited, and the market closed steady. On Tuesday the market opened weak at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, and one or two transactions took place at these rates for near delivery; but, with weaker advices regarding Silver from New York, with buyers appearing in the market, and Merchants' Bills being scarce, rates generally receded 1-16d. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2⅝d. was the opening rate, at which, however, nothing was placed, and 1s. 2 23-32d. then became the rate; but at this also not much transpired. Yesterday, the feeling was easy at opening in sympathy with Silver. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 2 21-32d.; but no Bills came out at the rate, and offers of 1s. 2⅝d. failed to induce sellers to appear. In the afternoon the feeling was steady pending the receipt of advices regarding Council Biddings, and there were no buyers of Credits under 1s. 2 21-32d. for ready Paper. For the Bank media of remittance there was a very poor enquiry, and altogether little was done again on any line. To-day the market opened unsettled at 1s. 2 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 9-16d. for Demand, and remained thereat all day, a moderate amount at the latter rate having been taken. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅝d. was quoted, and a little was done at the rate for August-September delivery; but at the close 1s. 2 23-32d. was reported to have been done for ready Paper. The market closed steady at the following rates, which are also those for the mail, the Banks closing to-morrow for the *Gauputti* native holiday :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-8d.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅝d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 2 27-32d.
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 2 ⅞d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1·55
Do. 6 months' sight	1·56¼

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint on the evening of 17th August, 1892	Rs.	1,98,30,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,,	24,44,000
	Rs.	2,22,74,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	,,	24,00,000
	Rs.	1,98,74,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	28,20,000
	Rs.	2,26,94,000
Last week	,,	2,41,49,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER recovered on the following day a portion of the decline noticed in our last report, in a firm market, the advance being maintained to the close, when 104⅞ was quoted for Fours for cash; and 104 9-16 for the Account at the end of this month; 103½ being still named for 4½ per Cents. On Saturday the market showed signs of weakness again, in spite of which, however, Friday's closing rate was rather more than maintained for Money, and prices left off at 104 13-16 for Fours for Cash; 104½ for the coming settlement; and 104 3-16 for the September Account. On Monday the rate for Fours declined from Saturday afternoon's quotations for Money, having been quoted ¼ per cent. lower, at 104 9-16.; but for Account, previous rates were maintained, say at 104½ for the end of the month, and 104¼ for September; the market closing firm at 104⅝ for Cash. 103, nominal, was the rate for 4½ per Cents. The market was quiet in tone throughout the day on Tuesday, and a further decline in rates for Fours, say of ¼ to 3-16 per cent. was established, closing rates having been 104 7-16 for cash; 104⅜ for the approaching settlement; and 104 1-16 for the September account; 4½ per Cents having been still quoted at 103, nominal. Yesterday the feeling was quiet again at a further decline of about ¼ per cent. in rates for Fours for Money and Account; but a slight rally took place before the close, and rates left off steady at 104¼ for cash; 104 3-16 for the 30th instant; and 103 13-16 for the September account. To-day the market was weak and declining, and Fours receded to 104 for cash; 103⅞ for the settlement; and 103 7-16 for the September account, these being also the mail quotations as the market will be closed to-morrow for a native holiday.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is one per cent. lower, at 115; Port Trust Bonds have declined to the same extent at 103½.

SHARES, on days when the absence of holidays has permitted the market to be open, have been neglected on all lines. There has been some little movement in Cotton Mill shares, oftener in buyers' than in sellers' favour; but otherwise prices are without change. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we have to note a decline of Rs. 35 in Hindustan Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each in Imperial and Leopold; of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Oriental, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. On the other hand, Sun have advanced Rs. 17½; Sholapore, Rs. 10; and Southern Mahratta and Swadeshi, Rs. 5. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers, notwithstanding the encouraging course of the S.-W. Monsoon in many of the consuming districts, are very slow in making purchases of staple *Grey Goods*, while dealers are trying their best to obtain some advantage in rates, with but little or no success. Stocks are now somewhat reduced, and rates generally are well maintained. For Bleached, Dyed, Printed, and *Turkey-Red Goods* there has been some demand during the past week at fully previous rates. Holders of *Local Goods* are very willing sellers at current rates, but they can meet with no buyers of consequence; while stocks are much heavier than they have been at the same time during the last five years. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have been about 2,000 packages; and of *Local Goods* about 700 bales.

YARNS.—An advance of ¼ anna per lb. has taken place in the price of *Imported Twist*; but only a moderate business has been done, in a steady market. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were 6,400 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 227. The feeling at Hongkong, for No 10s., was very firm; and China buyers here are very anxious buyers of lots deliverable in short periods. Prices may be called 1-16 anna per lb. higher; and sellers are scarce. Other quotations are the same as in our last report, and the market closed firm, the demand for 10s. continuing, the sales for the week having aggregated about 5,000 bales.

METALS.—An advance of 2 annas per cwt. has been established in the price of *Copper*; but business has been upon only a small scale, in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has been firm at an advance of 6 annas per cwt.; but only a moderate business has been done. Iron has been steady at an advance of 4 annas, transactions having been upon a moderate scale.

COAL has been firm, but no business of importance has transpired during the week. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	15 per ton.
West do.	,,	16 ,,
Australian	,,	14 ,,
Cardiff	,,	16¼ ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On last mail day a rather brisk demand for this staple sprang up from local spinners, leading to a considerable business; but the tone of the market remained quiet, and prices were on the previous level. The enquiry was soon satisfied, however, and only a small local business has since been done on days when the market has been open, the feeling continuing quiet, and prices unchanged; while for export not a single transaction has been reported throughout the week. The purchases by the Mills have aggregated some 9,000 bales, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions and some Westerns. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than they ruled a week ago.

Telegrams to hand at the beginning of the week from the Cotton growing districts reported more or less rain to have fallen since the previous Thursday over the whole of the area, ranging from ·07 cents at Agra in the Bengal circle to 2 inches 79 cents at Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle. The fall, generally, had been heavier in the Dhollera districts and at Broach than in other parts, and in the former, the plants required fine weather at Wadwan, and were slightly damaged by rain at Veerumgaum, but at Bhownugger and at Broach the crop was flourishing, and could scarcely look better than it did in the latter district. In the Bengal circle generally a spell of fine weather was needed, and the same was the case in most of the districts of the Oomrawatti circle, the plants at Oomrawatti itself having been slightly damaged by too much rain; but, on the whole, the crop continued to flourish. Cotton sowing had begun in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle.

This morning's news by wire is that, though the crop was flourishing over the greater part of the area, fine weather was wanted in the Bengal and in parts of the Oomra circle; and at Dhollera the crop would have to be resown, sowing was making good progress at Bellary and Hubli. At Dhulia the plants were in flower.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal without Commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	,,	172—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	162—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	,,	153—2 7-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,,	177—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	,,	173—3 7-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	188—3¼d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	180—3d.
Do. Good	,,	173—3 7-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,,	179—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	173—3 7-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	,,	180—3⅜d.
Do. Good	,,	176—3 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,,	184—3 7-16d.
Westerns, Good	,,	175—3 3-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	5,563	5,449	4,080
From 1st Jan. to 24th August	1,601,351	1,784,418	1,870,644
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,397	1,935	5,636
From 1st Jan. to 24th August	844,078	971,574	1,332,198
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,994	1,610	857
From 1st Jan. to 24th August	137,114	107,154	55,698

WHEAT.—This market has been closed on several days in the past week for native holidays, and when it has been open, the feeling has been quiet, and transactions have been upon only a limited scale, while prices of *White* and *Red Delhi* have declined one anna per cwt., others remain unchanged.

SEEDS.—When anything has been doing in this market during the past week, demand for export has been languid, and little business has transpired. *Linseed* advanced half-an-anna per cwt. at the end of last week, in a steady market; but, on the whole, the tone has been quiet, with prices as before. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs.	7-10-0 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	,,	7-4-0 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,,	6-15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 ,,
,, Red ,,	,,	6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-6 ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	178,626	196,411	77,993
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	3,523,014	11,057,140	4,687,742
Linseed for the week	24,742	44,381	14,121
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	3,415,687	4,242,610	1,999,135
Rapeseed for the week	20,357	16,685	26
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	1,299,902	1,233,934	880,607
Gingellyseed for the week	2,085	2,010	493
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	855,304	968,916	682,717

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	183,982	123,300	196,477
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	7,973,200	10,021,090	3,790,491
Linseed for the week	15,660	21,040	32,219
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	3,253,155	3,930,073	1,685,637
Rapeseed for the week	8,999	3,009	5,003
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	1,011,996	1,141,185	638,061
Gingellyseed for the week.	...	...	1,201
do. from 1st Jan. to 24th August	940,604	1,023,978	836,662

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th August, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	10	45 p.m.	8	37
Teheran	25	2	51 p.m.	..	14
Suez	25	2	50 p.m.	...	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KERRICH—August 15, at De Vere Gardens, London, W, the wife of Captain Walter E Kerrich, R A, prematurely, of a son. (Still-born.)

DEATH.

LOW—August 16, at Torquay, Devon, Augusta, widow of the late General Sir John Low, G C S I, K C B, aged 83.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LYON—August 20, at Calcutta, the wife of James Lyon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEYER—DOWNING—August 16, at St Peter's, Purneah, by the Rev Father Naish, the Rector of St Xavier's, Calcutta, assisted by the Rev Father Wodsshow, Herrmann Meyer, to Evelyn Louise, eldest daughter of C Y Downing

DEATHS.

IRWIN—August 20, at Mian Mir, of apoplexy, Lieut-Col L B Irwin, 20th (D C O) Punjab Infantry.

PURCELL—August 15, at Jhansi, after a short but painful illness, John Charles Purcell.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1892.

THE announcement of the *Times* that the India Council is considering the subject of Indian currency is the more satisfactory as showing that the new Secretary of State recognises the necessity of dealing with the crisis which is threatening to render all Indian finance impossible. It is further stated that while the Council will not propose anything rash, "it cannot ignore the demand that something must be done promptly and effectively." The nature of the remedy which will probably recommend itself to the Council is not obscurely indicated, and as it is that which recommends itself to the highest authorities in India, likewise, there seems good ground to hope that we are within measurable distance of substantial relief. While declaring with characteristic dogmatism that England will not, out of sympathy with India, adopt a bi-metallic currency, the *Times* acknowledges that a gold standard for India is the most complete remedy for the monetary troubles which have befallen this country. The occasion for this remarkable pronouncement, which there is nothing rash in assuming to be in accordance with the view prevailing in the India Council, is the publication of a letter from Sir David Barbour to Sir William Houldsworth. In that communication, written at Simla on the 25th of July, the Indian Minister of Finance stated that he regards a common standard for India and England as essential. He considers that the best method for the attainment of an Imperial standard would be the adoption of bi-metallism by international agreement. This latter part of the proposal, as might have been foreseen, does not find favour with the organ of the City capitalists. But it will undoubtedly find favour in Manchester, and in writing to Sir William Houldsworth on the subject, the Indian Minister was addressing the converted. Mr. John C. Fielden, the author of a second paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* on the adverse influences which are affecting the Lancashire cotton trade, places far more stress on the fluctuations of silver than on the competition of the Bombay mills, as the chief cause of the arrested growth of the Lancashire cotton trade. He regards the interests of England and India in the matter as identical, rightly holding that the English manufacturing industry can best fight the hostile tariffs of foreign States by developing the resources of India, which can alone compete with the American producer in wheat and cotton, while taking untaxed British goods in free exchange for the produce of the Indian soil. English capital, he contends, can alone give the necessary development to Indian resources. The possibilities are infinite, given abundance of capital and intelligent direction. Indian cotton has been improved until it is now equal to the "middlings" which form the bulk of the cotton imports from the United States, and with infinite variety of soil and climate waiting to be turned to account in India, far better results can be obtained.

But the one difficulty in the way, writes Mr. Fielden, is that the English capitalist, as matters are now cannot tell how the fall in silver will operate, and he refuses to send his capital to India. It seems incredible, he truly says, that a single Act of Congress could plunge Lancashire trade with the East into inevitable and almost total ruin, and throw Indian finance into a state of bankruptcy. But so it is, and Lancashire, which was on two previous occasions supposed to be brought to the verge of ruin by monopolies, has now to face a new monopoly—the monopoly of gold. And he predicts that precisely as Manchester, under the leadership of Cobden and Bright, overthrew the Corn Law monopoly, and gave England an unexampled era of prosperity, so Lancashire will yet overthrow the gold monopoly and establish a monetary system which will give the commercial genius of the country all that it requires to turn the capital and skilled labour, now available to an extent never before realised, to full account. Speaking in the very tone of those who addressed the public meeting in the Town Hall, on the 10th of August, Mr. Fielden says that if England pursues the present policy of isolation, not only will her manufacturing industry suffer, but the completion of Indian railways, and the construction of other works equally necessary for the development of the resources of India will be postponed for twenty years to come. We have been indebted to Mr. J. Barr Robertson, a high authority on this question, for two communications in which he criticised certain statements in the memorial of the Indian Currency Association, and it is noticeable that he dwells upon the agricultural, as Mr. Fielden does on the manufacturing aspect of the silver question in England. Mr. A. F. Cox has pointed out certain points in which Mr. Barr Robertson appears to have misapprehended the financial bearing in India of the economic facts which have been the subject of so much controversy. Thus he shows that Mr. Robertson is under a complete misapprehension when he asserts that India has reason to congratulate itself on the supposed fact that there has been no material disturbance or increased burden in connection with its silver obligations or with the relation between debtor and creditor in its home currency. India has a silver debt of a hundred crores, and the Indian municipalities and other public bodies have also largely borrowed in silver. Had it not been for the want of monetary stability, English capital would have sought these investments, which are perfectly safe, and the rate of interest payable by the taxpayers and rate-payers would certainly have been one per cent. lower than it is. There would have been a large annual saving in the amount of interest payable, or, what would have been even more advantageous—the capital available for purposes of public utility would have been increased by a fourth, or even a third, without imposing any burden on the community beyond that which it has now to support. Mr. Cox has also pointed out that it is an error to assume that India would have suffered more heavily than she now does, had a gold standard been introduced some years ago. The fall in gold prices in England touched bottom in 1886, and there has since been evidence of a recovery. In India the agriculturists receive a great deal of their wages not in coin but in grain, and they would have been but slightly affected by any change in gold values. The assessments would no doubt have been affected, but the Government would have had the strongest motive for taking measures to prevent the ryots from being unduly pressed, for their bankruptcy would involve that of the State. The saving of the loss by exchange, which whether it be estimated at eighty millions or at seventy, has been enormous, would have to be set against the inconveniences which the early adoption of a gold standard might have entailed. And that would by no means have been the only saving effected, for the additional cost of machinery, coal, and other imports constituted a formidable total, which would not have had to be remitted if there had been from the beginning a common standard for India and England.

It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Barr Robertson is in complete sympathy with the memorialists, and that he fully realises that the heavy fall in the value of silver has undoubtedly worked great injury to the merchants engaged in the foreign trade of India with gold standard countries, while compelling the Indian taxpayers to produce greater and greater sums to meet their gold payments. Perhaps the most interesting passages in Mr. Barr Robertson's communications are those which show the enormous price which England has had to pay for the luxury of the mono-metallic gold standard. He shows that the resulting depreciation in values estimated in gold has been as ruinous to the farmers and landowners in England and Scotland, to say nothing of Ireland, as Mr. Fielden holds it to have been to the Lancashire manufacturing industry. He points out that in England, in all classes of commodities, there has been a serious decline in prices since the demonetization of silver in 1874. In agricultural produce the fall has been equivalent to 36 per cent., and the result has been widespread agrarian distress. In Ireland and Scotland land commissions had to be appointed to fix lower rents, owing to the great diminution in the value of farm produce, which fell to the level of the rupee price of Indian wheat. Had gold been as abundant as silver, the farmer would still have obtained two shillings for what he will now get 1s. 2½d. If the two metals had continued to be in use in Europe as they had been for the previous two hundred years, and as they would still be if the London capitalists did not stand in the way of an international agreement to use both metals equally, this ruinous divergence of ratio never could have taken place. In estimating the strength of the influences under which English opinion is gradually maturing on the question of bi-metallism, it is as well to bear in mind that the two greatest industries, agriculture and the cotton trade, are both suffering enormously, and are indeed placed in serious peril by the mono-metallic craze, which has its chief seat in the City of London. No one need be so foolish as to believe that out of mere sympathy with India England will adopt a bi-metallic currency. But when it begins to be realised that leading English interests require that the whole question shall be re-considered, the common standard for England and India which Sir David Barbour and so many other experts of equal authority regard as essential, will not seem so remote as it does at present.

THE exclusion of Mr. Henry Labouchere from the Liberal Ministry, into which public opinion had assigned a prominent place in advance, was evidently a very serious mistake. The fact, that the exclusion was at first attributed to influence in a high quarter and that the statement to that effect was "questioned" after having been yesterday "confirmed," by no means lessens the awkwardness of a very awkward incident. Mr. Labouchere was too considerable a factor in the Liberal party to be set aside without ceremony when after six years wandering in the wilderness, in which his dash and enterprise were very useful, not to say indispensable, the distribution of office and other rewards for useful service came to be considered. That his claims to consideration were recognized by the chiefs of the party is sufficiently shown by the apologetic message sent to him by Mr. Gladstone to explain the reason for his not being included in the Ministry. An "emissary," whoever he may be, informed Mr. Editor of *Truth* that in a monarchical country the wishes of the Monarch must be considered, and that he (Mr. Labouchere) was "one of Mr. Gladstone's difficulties in this connection." It would be interesting to know who, which, or what, constituted the other "difficulties," which Mr. Gladstone found in his way at Osborne. It was suggested to Mr. Labouchere that he should write a letter stating that he had no wish to join the Government. A reason had been kindly furnished to Mr. Labouchere beforehand, which might have served him very well as a favourable excuse for not accepting office. As Proprietor and Editor of *Truth* he enjoys a position of great influence, with the further advantage of a large income, which some years since he estimated at £4,000 a year, and which has considerably increased. It would be impossible, it was said, for a Minister of the Crown to continue the publication of those pungent paragraphs, holding the mirror up to nature, especially to Royal and aristocratic nature, with the appalling insouciance for which *Truth* has acquired a deserved reputation. A Home Secretary, editing a society paper, would have been a portent too dreadful to contemplate. Mr. Labouchere, however, did not take so serious a view of the difficulty, or regard it as insuperable. When it was suggested to him that he should indite a letter stating that he did not desire to join the new Government he refused to do so. He concluded from the nature of the representations made to him that Her Majesty the Queen had an objection to his holding office, and it would appear that he at once published the report—"the positive report, which is now questioned"—that it was owing to objections in a high quarter that he was not included in the Ministry. No explanation has been given by Mr. Gladstone as to his action in that matter, and for obvious reasons he can give none. Whatever passed between the Queen and the Prime Minister in settling the personnel of the Ministry is in its nature confidential, and cannot be divulged without Her Majesty's express permission. It was not stated in express words to Mr. Labouchere that the Queen objected to his holding office; he drew that inference from the intimation to the effect that the wishes of the Monarch must be considered in a monarchical country. Mr. Labouchere is evidently determined to make himself disagreeable all round. His constituents at Northampton are meeting to protest against his exclusion from the Ministry. He will be pretty certain of the sympathy and support of the Radical wing of the Liberal Party, and especially of the Labour representatives who number fifteen. Mr. Redmond's nine will no doubt feel keenly the slight put upon the man who helped Mr. Parnell to unmask Pigott. That Mr. Labouchere means to raise the standard of revolt against the new Cabinet is sufficiently obvious. He is already denouncing it as composed of the "old gang" of Rosencrantzes and Guildensterns. This is rather hard on Lord Rosebery, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Asquith, but it will tell, and add to the difficulty of making a House and keeping a House in the troublous days and nights to come.

A REPORT on the working of the Postal Department in the Nizam's Dominions shows a very satisfactory decrease in the mail robberies during the year under notice, the number being six as compared with twenty-eight in the preceding twelve months. It speaks well for the vigilance of the detective department that in all these cases arrests have been made. Convictions have been secured, and severe punishments have followed, so there is little probability of any future increase of the offence. But this is not the only instance in which the Hyderabad Government is to be congratulated on its postal administration. During the year postcards have been brought into use, the time of transit between various stations has been reduced, and many minor improvements in the internal economy of the department have been effected. The total number of letters passed through the post office were over three hundred and five thousand in excess of the previous year—a percentage of 11·08 on the grand total. The population of the Nizam's territories is 11,537,040, and the total number of letters posted was but 30,60,351, which gives an average of ·26 letters per head or in other words about one letter to every four persons, whilst in British India the proportion is 1·13 letters per head. The Home Secretary comes to the conclusion that the postal administration of the Nizam's Dominions still needs improving considerably before it will fully command public confidence and be more generally utilised. That there is room for improvement is shown by another statement in the report. There is, it appears, but one postal box for every 271 square miles, and one post-man for every 212 square miles, who has to deliver letters among a population of over twenty-nine thousand. The Home Secretary draws particular attention to this and urges the necessity for the increase both of boxes and men.

IN common with our contemporaries yesterday, we published a report current in Simla on Wednesday to the effect that the Amir had asked help against Russia. The statement seems also to have been wired to England and the Press at home have commented on it. According to Reuter the *Times* has an article on the subject in which it expresses a hope that the Indian Government will know how to act and institute an exhaustive inquiry. As our contemporary suggests, Russia will doubtless be asked to explain the circumstances under which the conflict between Colonel Yanoff's force and the Afghans became possible, and to state whether the collision is to be taken to be the first move in a system of aggression. Regarding the alleged application to the Government of India for aid, however, we believe the announcement is at least premature. Our correspondent at Simla telegraphs that he enquired at the Foreign Office yesterday with a view to verifying the rumour, and was informed that it is without foundation.

AN artillery practice will take place to-day at 8 a.m., on the 10" B. L. gun, at Colaba, South Fort. His Excellency the Governor will be present.

LAST evening an application was made by Mr. Jardine to the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran to admit to bail H. A. Hormarji, who, on Wednesday last, was sentenced by his Lordship, presiding in the Insolvency Court, to three months' imprisonment. His Lordship was asked to admit the insolvent to bail until such time as the Appeal Court sat, and to accept a petition of appeal, from his decision. His Lordship said he was not sitting in appeal, and this petition must, therefore, be presented to the Appeal Court; and that as the insolvent was not present then, his Lordship said he could not, according to the usual practice of the Court, hear the application for bail. It is intended to renew the application to-morrow.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th August, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891 of 195,773 maunds, and Rs. 72,828 in the earnings.

THE Rev. W. W. Baillie, B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted a further extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

MR. H. G. GELL, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been granted six months' furlough.

MR. R. S. TIPNIS, B.A., LL.B., will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, with effect from the date of his taking charge, pending the return to ordinary duty of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Indian Civil Service.

MR. C. E. FOX, Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, High Court, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. L. L. BATCHELOR, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Broach, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. MARTIN, M.B., Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

MR

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN IMBROGLIO.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The *Times* of to-day, in an article regarding the position on the Afghan frontier, says that apart from the request made to the Viceroy of India by the Amir for assistance, the British Government will doubtless ask Russia to explain if the encounter between Colonel Yanoff's force and the Afghans is to prove the first movement in a system of aggression.

The article hopes the Government will know how to act in the matter, as the conflict between the Russians and Afghans imperatively requires that a prompt and exhaustive enquiry be made. The article ends by trusting that the scheme for a Commission to delimit the frontier in the region of the Upper Oxus will be revived.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The *Standard* advises that the troops at Gilgit be at once pushed forward to the Baroghil Pass.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji appears in the *Times* to-day, in which he objects to the Indian ryots being squeezed either to compensate Indian officials or to establish a gold standard. He is of opinion that the present trouble is solely due to the inordinate drain on India from home.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

General precautions are being taken at all English ports against the introduction of cholera.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT'S RE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has been re-elected for Derby by a majority of nearly five thousand votes over Mr. Atkinson, the Conservative candidate.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S EXCLUSION FROM THE MINISTRY.

Yesterday's issue of *Truth* publishes an article in which the circumstances are narrated under which Mr. Labouchere was excluded from the Ministry. The article states that an emissary from Mr. Gladstone came to Mr. Labouchere and explained that it was necessary to consider the wishes of the Monarch in a monarchical country, and that Mr. Labouchere was one of Mr. Gladstone's difficulties in this connection. The emissary suggested that Mr. Labouchere should write a letter in which he should state that he had no wish to join the Government. Mr. Labouchere, however, refused to comply with this suggestion, and concluded from the negotiations that Her Majesty the Queen had objected to his holding office. It was owing to this belief that the positive report to that effect—and which is now questioned—was published. Meanwhile no explanation has yet been offered regarding Mr. Gladstone's action in the matter.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S CANDID OPINION OF THE MINISTRY.

Truth, in a further article, acridly attacks the formation of the new Cabinet, which, it says, is a mixture of the old gang of Rosencrantzes and Guildensterns.

ALLEGED LOSS OF AN ANCHOR LINE STEAMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The steamer Anglia of the Anchor Line while proceeding down the river is reported to have sunk at Kedgeree. Her two masts are visible above water. Loss of life is reported, but no particulars are yet to hand.

LATER.

Further details regarding the loss of the s. s. Anglia show that she had a crew of 37, all Europeans; Dr. Crawford, Mr. Mackenzie as passengers, with 4 native servants, 1 distressed seaman, a pilot, and leadsman and another pilot, who was going to join a brig at Sandheads. The spot where the vessel had gone down is a very dangerous one, and is close to the place where Queen Anne and a Ducal line boat was lost years ago. She was about anchoring when luckily most of the crew on the deck struck the bank in less than 20 seconds. The vessel heeled over the port and the decks were almost perpendicular; those on the port side of the deck were pitched over the water, while those on the starboard side and the bridge managed to scramble on to an outside vessel, from where they were rescued by the boats of the s.s. Goa, which was passing, and those who were below all perished. Three poor fellows in the forecastle managed to scramble up to the ports, and out of which thrust their heads, and shrieked for help. They could not escape by the forecastle door which was submerged, and as they could not be dragged through the portholes they had to be left to their cruel fate. The second engineer was drowned, together with the engine-room crew, who were below, and three native servants. The vessel afterwards had apparently righted herself somewhat, but the masts only were visible. Dr. Crawford and Mr. Mackenzie, the pilots, leadsman, and the engineer were all saved, and arrived at the town.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 25.

The s.s. Oriental, with theoutward English mails of the 19th instant, left here at 11 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 24.

The Lombardy arrived yesterday morning.
The Nizam left this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 25.

French mail steamer Sydney frsm Suez and Orient steamer Orient from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
Bar Silver	37 15-16

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S ALLEGED APPEAL FOR AID CONTRADICTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

I have enquired into the accuracy of the report current here to the effect that the Amir has asked India's help against Russia, and am informed by the Foreign Department that it is not true.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE AFGHANS AND RUSSIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

The original of Colonel Yanoff's letter to the Governor of Badakshan is now in the hands of the Government of India. Colonel Yanoff's statement is that he received information of the presence of one thousand Afghan troops at Soma Tash. He marched down the Alichur Valley with about one thousand of his troops to make inquiries. Taking only a small party he proceeded in advance and came upon an Afghan out post. A captain of the Amir's regular army was in command. Colonel Yanoff says he tried to meet this officer amicably, but the latter answered him with threats, and eventually resorted to personal violence. His men opened fire upon the Russian detachment, who replied by killing nine and wounding two Afghans. Colonel Yanoff's loss was one killed and two wounded. Colonel Yanoff complains of the uncivilised character of the Afghans, and the latter, on the other hand, complain very loudly that the Russians surprised and attacked them without notice. The Russians have now a considerable force on and about the Pamirs. Information from various sources come that two thousand troops with twelve guns, besides the Kirghiz levies, are in the vicinity of the Alichur Pamirs.

THE BAREILLY-MORADABAD RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has confirmed the sanction for the expenditure of 73 lakhs on the construction of the Bareilly-Moradabad Railway.

THE BRIDGE OF BOATS OVER THE KABUL RAILWAY.

The bridge of boats, over the Kabul River at Nowshera, was swept away some little time ago, and will not be reconstructed until the flood season is over about the middle of September.

THE KHOST PEOPLE IN REVOLT.

Reliable report comes from Khost, via the Kurram Valley, that the Khost people are up, and that the Governor is in Jadron, which is closely invested by the insurgent tribesmen.

THE MISSION TO THE AMIR.

The statement that it has been decided that the mission to Jellalabad shall start in spite of the Amir's evasive reply is absolutely incorrect. No further development of the position has occurred since the reference was made to the Home Government as to an escort. Nothing regarding it has been discussed, much less settled.

A RAILWAY FROM LAKI SERAI.

A concession has been granted to Mr. W. W Simpson, representing the London Syndicate, to construct a railway from Laki Serai through the towns of Behar and Gya to Shergotty with a branch to Bukhtiarpur, half-way between Patna and Mokameh. Mr. Simpson will carry out his own survey, and has been given time till 15th December to raise capital. The terms with the Government have not yet been fixed, but they will be somewhat similar to those given to the Delhi-Kalka Railway Company.

TROOPS FOR GILGIT.

Captain Hogge, Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, will accompany the Kashmir Infantry Regiments moving in relief to Gilgit as far as Kohola. Captain Kaye, R. A., will go through to Gilgit with the Kashmir Mountain Battery. The two guns of the Peshawar Mountain Battery, under orders for Mekran, will not leave Kohat for the present, owing to the breaches on the Sind-Valley Railway and reported transport difficulties in the Mekran country. In all probability the guns will eventually be sent by way of Quetta in the autumn. Information has reached Gilgit from Chitral that the Russian force is at Langar Kisht, on the Oxus, some forty miles from Killa Panjah, which is the principal Afghan fort in Wakhan.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

At a meeting of the Indian Currency Association at the Town Hall, this evening, Mr. MacKay presiding, the President moved, and the Maharaja of Bettiah seconded the resolution that the report of the Central Committee be adopted, and the committee be authorised to give effect to the proposals. The report stated that sixty-six branches had been formed all over India, and numerous meetings were held, and a petition was signed by nearly twelve thousand Europeans and Natives, the latter predominating. The signatures embrace all sections of races and creeds. The petition and the number of signatures has been already despatched to England. It was also proposed to send a copy of the petition and proceedings of the meeting of the 25th August to each member of both the Houses and to the Chambers of Commerce in England; and to the Secretary of State through the Government of India. It was also resolved that the work of the Association should be carried out by a sub-committee.

Mr. MacKay, in the course of a lengthy address, said that everything possible about the currency question has been said, and all arguments against their views have been satisfactorily answered. He heard that it was seriously advocated to abolish pensions or pay them in rupees and burst up the permanent settlement in Bengal and greatly reduce the length of other settlements. He considered that this only showed the severe nature of the disease with which we are suffering, while suggestions were utterly impracticable. He denied the value of ruining the public creditor by depreciating the standard of value. He referred to the inconsistency of the arguments of the *Standard* and the *Economist*, and thought that the explanation of their views could be traced to Lombard Street, which feared the demands on its gold reserve, the rise in the rate of discount and the disturbance of the Indian money markets that would follow. He thought there was no answer to the question as to why a common standard was not good for all. Whichever standard be the best, let us have it, but don't let us say that the gold standard means prosperity in the West and ruin in the East. He maintained that if the free coinage of silver be stopped, the gold value of the rupee would rise; and naturally there would be a disturbance; but we had passed through many disturbances, and if bi-metallism or a gold standard were not secured we shall go on experiencing disturbances till Doomsday. The Association, he pointed out, embraced every race, community, and creed, and European and Natives, all alike, united in denouncing the existing system, and desiring a change. Regarding the *Standard's* nostrum *re* the reduction in home charges, he pointed out that this meant the repudiation of many of the items that could not be reduced except by a radical change in the personnel of the administration, namely, the substitution of Native for European officials, and it would take twenty years before an appreciable impression could thus be made. He argued that such writing as appeared in the *Standard* and the *Economist* aptly illustrated the apathy in England to our struggles and sufferings here. We must fight alone insisting on the Government acting ere it is too late. He thought that the opposition to the movement had done some good as we had seen their destructive criticism. He awaited, he said, the exhibition of their constructive ability. He referred next to the large measure of official, mercantile, and non-official support the petition received all over India. Now was the time, he said, to fix the standard, or the financial outlook would be exceedingly gloomy. In conclusion he referred to the support given to the proposal for a gold standard by the *Times*, which he thought was a very hopeful sign.

The resolution was carried, after which it was proposed by Mr. J. A. Anderson, and seconded by Mr. Jodoo Lall Mullick, that this meeting views with alarm the condition into which the currency of the country has been drifting in relation to gold and the crisis which appears to be approaching, and desires to place on record the opinion that the Government of India should take what steps they think it expedient for the general interests.

MILITARY NEWS.

Honorary Chaplain the Rev. A. B. Watson, M.A., resigns his appointment on the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., to be honorary chaplain.

Col. P. H. Greig, General List Infantry, has been granted leave till 25th February, on medical certificate.

Col. C. W. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on private affairs.

Col. Walter Scott, Indian Staff Corps, and Capt. H. S. Fitzerald, Durham Light Infantry, have been allowed to return to duty.

Capt. C. M. Ducat, Staff Gorps, 4th Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted an year's leave.

Capt. C. H. Mackie, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, from the Supernumerary List, is to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant C. W. Slater, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to retire from service.

The minimum chest measurement of recruits for the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners has been raised to 33 inches. This has also been fixed as the standard for the three Madras Pioneer regiments.

The Government of India have sanctioned Infantry Officers of the Indian Staff Corps serving in Burma being allowed to obtain equitation certificates from the General Officer Commanding there, or from a fixed officer deputed by him; on the condition that such certificates are accepted for regimental advancement only.

Captain E. T. Paull, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has taken over the duties of Honorary Secretary of the "Honour and Glory" competition.

Captain R. Castellari, Ordnance Department, has been granted six months' leave in India.

Lieutenant M. W. S. Pasley, R. A., has qualified for the rank of Captain.

Captain W. E. Kerrick, R.A., Ordnance Officer, has passed the departmental examination laid down in para. 52 Army Regulations, India, Vol. IV., Part I.

Lieutenant H. Sargeant, 1st Cheshire Regiment, has been ordered to Poonamallee for Depot Duty, and Lieutenant C. Owen, Royal Artillery, to Wellington Depot, for duty there.

The Government of India have sanctioned non-commissioned officers being placed on the supernumerary list of their Corps after three months' residence at the Engineering Colleges of Roorki and Madras.

Soldiers' wives moving to hill stations, or returning therefrom, when unaccompanied by their husbands, have hitherto been allowed a two-bullock cart to themselves and families. Now the *fiat* has gone forth that two wives with one child each up to the age of 12 years have to get into one cart. This is economy with a vengeance, at the expense of the comfort of those who have to travel.

The classes for instruction in Army Signalling in 1893 will be assembled at the Central School, Poona, the first class on the 20th February and the 2nd class on the 1st May next.

The following are the prize-winners of the August Matches of the Poona District Revolver Club:—

Match I.

	Marks.
Lieut. Tiddell, Sappers and Minners,	19
Lieut. Lock, 13th Bombay Infantry	15
Lieut. Henderson, 13th Bombay Infantry	12

Match II.

Sergt.-Major Barlow, 72nd R. A.	18
Sergt. Richardson, 2nd Lancaster Regt.	18
Sergt. Wade, 2nd Lancaster Regt.	15
Sergt. Kitchen, 2nd Lancaster Regt.	15
Sub.-Condr. Oppenheim, Staff	14
Sergt.-Major Murray, 2nd Lancashire Fus.	14

Match III.

Sub.-Major Amir Khan, 13th Bombay Infantry	18
Sub-Major Rama Karilkar, 28th Pioneers	17
Jemadar Ittu Jadow, 28th Pioneers	15
Subedar Bene Mahadev, 3rd Rifles	14
Subedar Gopal Pednakar, 28th Pioneers	14
Subedar Ram Sing, 28th Pioneers	13
Jemadar Shaik Imam, 3rd Bo. L. I.	13
Jemadar Mahomed Khan, 28th Pioneers	11

It will be observed from the above that the pride of place has been wrested from the Pioneers this month.

Captain A. E. Aitken, 19th Bombay Infantry, who has been cricketing at Poona, has been granted 42 days' privilege leave to Ceylon.

Should any corps or station team desirous of competing in the "Honour and Glory" match, not have received printed copies of the conditions of the match, application should be made by telegram to the Honorary Secretary, Captain Paull, Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla.

The Government of India have sanctioned the adoption in all three presidencies, as a permanent measure, of the system whereby contracts for the supply of local medical stores shall be undertaken by the Medical Storekeepers instead of by the Commissariat Department, as has been the practice hitherto.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been obliged to complain of the unsatisfactory manner in which recruits are sent out to this country for the Artillery. Out of a total of 450 gunners received in the trooping season of 1891-92, 184 had not fired the regulation allowance of three rounds of plugged shell, and 87 were imperfectly acquainted with gun drill. The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of three rounds of plugged shell from the unserviceable stock of shrapnel in store, for the instruction of each gunner recruit of Horse and Field Artillery who arrived in India during the last trooping season without having fired the regulated number of rounds; and have asked the Secretary of State for India to allow three rounds of plugged shell to be issued in this country for the instruction of all gunner recruits of Horse and Field Artillery arriving with drafts in future.

THE PRESIDENCY *VS.* THE PARSEES.

THE PLAYERS.

No cricket match since the advent of Mr. Vernon's cricketing team on Bombay soil, has created such an amount of interest as that which is to be commenced to day between the Bombay Presidency and the Parsees. The contest will be a deeply interesting one, and the supporters of either party will naturally congregate in large numbers to watch the fortunes of the opposing teams. The event has been looked forward to with mingled feelings of hope and fear as to the prospects of the Englishmen. The well-deserved reputation which the Parsee cricketers have gained during the past five or six years has divided the opinions of the best judges of the game, and the present status of their eleven, who will do battle against the Englishmen, has found strong support even outside their own community. Moreover the presence of H. E. Lord Harris, who arrived this morning in time to view the match, will constitute an additional element of interest. Whatever may have been the past history of the brilliant achievements of the Parsees during their rapid progress in the science of cricket it cannot be denied for a moment that they have "run the gauntlet" with many foes, and decidedly first-class batsmen, and are quite up to par in bowling and capable of taking high rank amongst the bowlers of India. During the past week speculation has been considerably stronger in favour of the chances of the Englishmen, and if the elements only behave as they should do, sterling play will be witnessed. But with the glorious uncertainties of cricket and the vagaries of the pitch at this season, the unexpected may happen. The Parsee eleven have a decided advantage in playing on a home wicket, whereas the majority of their adversaries are alien to its soil. But the excellent fashion in which the Deccan batsmen have played during the present year has not given their supporters a false estimate of their powers, and their creditable batting averages ought to make matters critical for their worthy opponents, who are in form inferior in this direction. This disadvantage they certainly will have on taking the field but their activity in fielding is a decided point in their favour. As regards the composition of the opposing teams it is announced that the following gentlemen will play to-day:—

The Presidency:—Colonel Rhodes, Captain Poore, Captain Cox, Captain Newnham, Surg.-Capt. Trask, Mr. Lowis, Mr. E. E. Steel, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. F. J. Clark, and Mr. W. George.

The Parsees:—Messrs. M. E. Pavri, S. D. Cooper, B. D. Gagrat, D. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, N. Bapasola, R. E. Mody, S. Mody, Writer and Machliwalla. The eleventh man will be chosen from the following trio, Messrs. Spencer, C. M. Patel, and Dubash.

The combination of the English cricketers is a formidable one. From what we have seen of Mr. Steel's form in local contests he quite justifies the opinion that he is a consistent bat, as smart as one could wish when in command of his team. As a bowler he has distinguished himself; his action is easy, but he rolls them down in a fashion which sorely tries the stoutest defence, and if perhaps the batsman "lets out" at his bowling, it is ten to one he will succumb to a catch. Another crack bat is Captain Poore, whom Poona might well be proud of. In the present season some of his performances with the bat have been gigantic, and when he appeared on the Bombay wicket against the local Gymkhana about a fortnight ago he received numerous congratulations for his tall scoring. Unlike Steel he wields his bat in a slashing fashion, and once set, his vigorous hitting power is freely indulged in so that he is not long in running up a score. His height gives him a great advantage over bowling pitched at a great length from the wicket, while his strokes, especially to square leg, are clean and hard. Colonel Rhodes and Dr. Trask are both century bats. But they have seldom, if ever, scored on the Bombay wicket upon which a surprising amount of work can be put on the ball. The magnificent record of the left-handed batsman, who made the grand score of 132 runs against Mhow places him above the average, and it is to be hoped he will not be so easily displaced to-day as he was on his recent appearance here. Regarding the play of Mr. Sprott it is difficult to offer any opinion; there is no doubt that he is an excellent wicket-keeper and looking to his score of 117 runs, which he put up at Poona against Mhow, it can confidently be said he must be in the first rank. Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., who has been scoring freely at Poona and Guneshkhind, is another well-known player, while Messrs. Newnham and Lowis may be counted upon to do honor to their cause in batting. Mr. Raikes is a fair bat, but his strong recommendations is the excellence of his bowling, which goes down with a big break either from "off" or "leg." He is the most dreaded of the Presidency bowlers barring Newnham, whose once lightning velocity was a terror to the Parsees. To give an idea of his pace, a calculation was made from the moment the ball left his hand till its passage to the other wicket, and it was found to be an infinitesimal fraction of a second. The remaining batsmen who make up the eleven are Messrs. F. J. Clark and W. George. The latter plays a straight bat in fine style, while the former, hits hard and bears the reputation of being a first class bowler. He is accredited with an exceptionally good average this season, and more luck to his arm to-day. It will thus be seen that the Presidency are particularly strong in batting in comparison with the Parsees. The latter are weak in the "tail." But their number includes no less than seven first-rate bowlers at the head of whom prominently stands M. E. Pavri. It must be confessed the success he has achieved with the ball in the Presidency and on the Indian tour with his team has been marvellous, and has gained him the highest estimation in the opinion of so keen a sportsman, as Lord Harris, who was struck with his achievements at Poona last year. It was in the same period that he caused the Bombay Gymkhana to completely collapse amidst tremendous excitement when he took seven wickets for little or nothing. His perception of a batsman's weakness is immediate after sending down an over or two, and it will be to his deadly bowling that our prominent batsmen will be to-day opposed to. He finds able associates in Writer, a left-hand bowler with a strong break, and R. E. Mody, who has changed his action since it was doubted. The latter is very dangerous with the amount of twist he can put on the ball from either side, which gives it a tendency to come in with great velocity. For batting Gagrat is the best man at present, and he is now in good form. He has a magnificent style, playing with perfect ease and grace, and it is from him principally big scoring is expected. Mr. D. Kanga, a left-hand man, is also a remarkably fine bat. If our English bowlers will take a little advice, they will not give him a loose one to leg, for he will come down on it, and hit it away beyond the boundary. Another little trick of his in which he is quite an adept is to stand boldly in front of his wickets, and smack the ball right-handed fashion, far above the slips into the field behind them. But though he indulges in these little fancies when least expected, he is a sound bat, and is entitled to the praise which his reputation and batting averages have earned him this season. He punishes fast and slow bowling indiscriminately, and can be more easily dismissed by being caught than bowled. Bapasola is a vigorous hitter, and is capable of maintaining a strong defence if he chooses. The other members are not so strong as batsmen, and it is difficult to make a guess how they will figure. The contest commences at 11 a.m. punctually to-day, and will be continued to-morrow.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, August 24.

10 p.m.	81·3

THURSDAY NIGHT, August 25.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	81·6

EX-PRESIDENT FONSECA.

Ex-President Deodoro da Fonseca's death has not been a sudden one, for he was expected to join that "Cloud of Witnesses" as early as February of this year, owing to a general debility that had set in for now over a year. It will be remembered that Ex-President Fonseca just managed to gain the first Presidential seat of the United States of Brazil by only four votes. Fonseca's tenure of office was a succession of ridiculous concessions. In the High Admiral Custodio Jose de Mello, now Minister of Marine, Fonseca found a stern opposer, whose high attainments and unassailable character had gained him the confidence of all rightminded Brazilians. Deodoro da Fonseca did not resign his office on November 23, 1891, of his own accord—it was a forced resignation of the power he ill-understood, and so shamefully abused during his tenure of the high office of the First Magistrate entrusted to his care. His Government was condemned by the people of Brazil long before the "*Galpe de Estado*" of the 3rd November last. This Dictatorial blow which shook the Republican Institution to their very foundations, and cast a gloom over the whole of Brazil, served only to bring his misdeeds to a climax, and to rouse the just and patriotic indignation of the people, all to a man, instead of paralyzing it, as was expected by his advisers. His assuming the powers of a Dictator, proclaiming marshal law throughout the country, dissolving peremptorily the National Congress, the soul of the *Povo Braziliero*, and ordering wholesale arrests of eminent personages of tried patriotism and civic valor, were lines of conduct that did certainly not run parallel to his manifesto of the 23rd November last, which had a dash of patriotic feeling towards that very people whose freedom he had most wantonly held in bondage for twenty days, and would, perhaps, have held it longer had his power not been broken and pulverized by the intelligent co-operation of the people with the Army and Navy. It will be further remembered that Rio Grande do Sul was the first to raise the standard of just revolt and throw off the Dictatorial yoke. Para followed immediately, and maintained a firm and dignified attitude ready to sever from the Union, and confront the Dictator's nefarious Government. Several other States of the Brazilian Union threatened disruption, and prepared for action. Fonseca's Government employed corruption, and the prisons were filled. The Fluminenses—inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, having a better opportunity to observe the turn of events from closer quarters than their more distant compatriots, and seeing that Fonseca was being blindly led astray by Barao de Lucena, ex-Minister of Finance, resolved upon tarrying no longer, and accordingly joined the other states against their common enemy, the dictatorial Government of Deodoro da Fonseca. At the head of this patriotic movement were the highest dignitaries of the Army and Navy, and the most respected members of the National Congress. Admiral Custodio J. de Mello, a Deputy to the Congress, and the chief leader of this movement had the adhesion of the whole of the National Navy, which is composed of all that is most noble, brave and patriotic in the Brazilian people; and after securing the fidelity of all the fortresses, &c., his Excellency boarded the "Riachvelo," and prepared for action on November 22. The Dictator finding his power so minimized, and reduced to his own self, had no other alternative but to send for General Floriano Peixoto to the palace Itamaraty, to take over charge of the Government as his legal successor. General Peixoto on learning of the Dictator's quiet resignation hastened to the palace, and after going through the necessary formalities, received from President Fonseca the over-charge of the Presidentship. Immediately after his resignation, the Dictator issued a manifesto, which is thus expressd:—"Attending to the interests of the nation, I resolved to resign in the hands of my legal substitute, the office of the President of the Republic." At 11 o'clock of the same day General Floriano Peixoto assumed charge of his Presidential duties, and communicated the event to Admiral Custodio J. de Mello, whom he invited on the same day to a conference at the palace. Messages of congratulation expressing confidence, adherance, and joy were showered from all the Brazilian States upon President Peixoto, Admiral Custodio de Mello, and the other leaders of the patriotic movement. The revolution effected on the 15th November, 1889, was no doubt a signal one, for it was like a thunderbolt from a clear, blue sky; but the one accomplished on the 23rd November, 1891, overtops that of the 15th November, and all the revolutions of the world. The victory belongs wholly to the Navy, for it was owing to the firm and unflinching attitude of the marine, with the brave and High Admiral Custodio J. de Mello at his head, that the Dictatorial government surrendered. As Congressman, Admiral, and now Minister of Marine there is no stain upon his Excellency's record, and his public life stands pure and unassailed. A new era may rightly be said to have opened for Brazil through the genius of their Excellencies General Peixoto and Admiral de Mello. Brazil has now caught the step of real progress, and marches abreast of the times despite the odds against her.

WANTED A LECTURE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In England Professor Huxley, some years ago, did excellent service to the public in starting the Sunday Lecture Society. I believe in Calcutta there is a somewhat similar society, where lectures are delivered two or three times a week. Those who desire to attend pay a small fee of about four annas or buy a cheap season ticket. Lectures are on all subjects without restriction, and there can be no doubt that much good is derived from them. Such popular lectures are just what we want here. I think there should be some attempt made to get up such a society in this city.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. BALFOUR.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. H. P. Lyons, with his "Pleasure Party," is to visit Bombay shortly on the way to Calcutta, and will give eight nights' entertainment. "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" is to be sung and danced, by Miss Florence Cameron, the Cameron sisters will give a skirt dance, and there will be grotesque songs and dances innumerable. The troupe consists of about a dozen artistes, all of them said to be above the average talent. The season usually opens with an original operatic terpsichorean and burlesque entertainment, in which most of the members of the Company appear, and one of the principal features of the programme is the Tivoli kissing dance.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Ismailia, and Aden, with the Europe Mails and the followiug passengers:—

For London.

Mr and Mrs Fraser	Mrs Gribbin
Revd H M M Hackett	Mrs Ashworth
Mr Sheik Asghar Ali	Mrs Edmunds
Mrs Wighton	Mrs King and 3 children
Mrs Rose	Mrs Laughton and child
Mr Robinson	Mr J Richardson
Mr Bruce	Mr Vale
Mr H M Marshall	Mrs Cavendish
Miss Hearn	Mr and Mrs and Miss Keary
Dr Dobbs	Mr Bryan
Mr C Stevens	Captain and Mrs Barrow
Mrs Pedicker	Mr J Shepherd and child
Mr and Mrs Kirkup	Miss Mackenzie
Mr Thomas	Mr T Darlington
Mr J S Munro	Mr O Baldwin
Mrs Dove and infant	Mr A Hug
Mrs Tubbs and 4 children	Mr R H Rahiman
Miss Gray	Mr Wynne

For Brindisi.

aptain C F G Young	Mr Stewart
Major W Clarke	Mr A H Mahomed
Mr D Smeaton	Mr Cammiade
Mr Levinge	Colonel Smalley
Captain Fenton	Mr Foulkes
Miss Goldney	Lt A E S Griffin
Captain C H Agnew	Lt C Mansell Jones
Mr Cummins	Lt Parvis
Mr Manistry	Mr J Milligan
Major Jennings	Mr Hagarrt
Mr Dhunjeebhoy	

For Ismailia.—Rev J E Abbott

For Aden.

Lt-Col Scott	Mr F C Allen

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news that the Amir had applied to the Government of India for help, seems to have caused a panic in the bazaar yesterday, and we understand holders of Government paper sold out fearing further developments before the holidays are at an end. Confidence, however, is likely to be restored.

Though the news of the Amir's request is now discredited, the English papers have discussed the subject, and summaries of articles for the *Times* and *Standard* appear in our telegram column.

A Committee will assemble at Meerut in the cold weather to consider the question of the utilisation of transport in peace. By that time the replies of the local Governments on the subject will be in the hands of the Government of India.

The services of a native Sub-Surveyor of the Indian Survey Department have been lent to the Zanzibar authorities for employment on the delimitation of the Anglo-German Frontier.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, who has been acting as Assistant Professor of Forestry at Cooper's Hill College, will probably be appointed permanently, vacating his appointment in the Forest Department.

In May last a considerable sum of money was stolen from Captain Shakespeare's quarters at Fort Lungleh. An ex-orderly, who was arrested at Demagiri on suspicion, has been found guilty of the theft, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The frontier paper hears that two Kuki Khel sepoys of the 28th Punjab Infantry, Peshawar, while on sentry duty on the night of the 15th instant deserted taking with them their H. M. rifles. They are said to be now in Tirah, and Colonel Warburton is trying to recover the rifles from them.

A misapprehension appears to prevail in some quarters that Army Head-quarters have taken no notice of the memorials of the Staff Corps officers. The fact is that the matter has been for some time under the consideration of the military authorities, and the result will probably be made known before long.

It appears that Mr. Jas. Hadden, a Ceylon planter, who left Colombo in the Goorkha, jumped overboard at dinner time on the 26th ultimo, two days after the steamer left Aden. He went ashore at Aden where, it is thought, he had a touch of the sun, which seriously affected him. He was not quite himself afterwards, but no danger was apprehended. Every effort to pick him up was made, but without success.

The *Hindu* has some original suggestions to offer on the Afghan question. It says:—"There would appear to be some writers who think that Afghanistan should be brought definitely under the protection of the British Government. Both policy and sentiments of morality dictate this course. The Amir is a barbarian, quite a stranger to humane methods of Government, and, as is characteristic of all barbarous rulers, he is often perfidious. He does not therefore deserve to be our ally; we should pick a quarrel with him if necessary and either conquer the country as we conquered Burma or make it a dependency like Kashmir or Hyderabad."

From the 13th to the 19th instant, 3 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 25 Native Christians, 502 Hindus, and 55 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 597 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 371. The deaths are thus classified: 24 from cholera, one from small-pox, 6 from measles, 199 from fevers, 89 from dysentery, 38 from diarrhœa, and 240 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 68·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 42·7 per 1,000 per annum.

A contemporary greatly regrets to announce the sudden death from appolexy of Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. Irwin, Commanding the 20th Punjab Infantry at Mian Mir. He was in good health up to an hour or two of his death. Colonel Irwin had seen a good deal of service in the Jowaki Expedition in 1877-78, the Afghan War, the Waziri Expedition of 1881, and the Hazara Campaign in 1888. He also went through the Egyptian Campaign, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir.

The number of deaths from cholera in Lahore city has fallen again. No further cases have occurred in the Lunatic Asylum, and the prisoners of the Central Jail, who are out in camp, being now able to show a clean bill of health return shortly to their quarters in the prison. The *Civil and Military Gazette* regrets, however, to announce the death of a European, a Mrs. Beecham, residing near the railway station, who succumbed to the disease on Friday after a brief illness.

On Monday, at the Calcutta High Court, Mr. Justice Trevelyan directed the issue of a rule against Mr. H. C. Chick, Attorney of that court, calling on him to file an affidavit in answer to several grave charges made against him by Flora Williams. It was alleged that Mr. Chick got the applicant to sign a document purporting to be a mortgage on which she received Rs. 2,000, she accompanying him to the Registrar's office, and signing the document without reading the contents. It was also alleged in the plaint that by manipulating the currency notes paid to her, and getting her signature on each, it was made out that she had received notes to the value of Rs. 3,000. Some time after it was discovered that she had actually signed away all her rights in her property, and instead of a mortgage deed she had been made to sign a conveyance for the sale of all her rights in the suit of which the property was the subject matter.

It is doubtful, after all, whether the Wing of the Somersetshire Light Infantry in Madras will be removed to Bellary, and its place taken by a Wing of the Leinster Regiment. The project hangs on the reduction of the Burma Garrison, one of the proposals connected with it being the location of a whole battalion of British Infantry at Bellary and half a battalion at Cannanore.

The last Travancore *Gazette* contains a Regulation to provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders, passed by the Maharaja of Travancore on the 2nd instant. One of the principal rules is that no youthful offender shall be sent to the Reformatory, if under ten years of age, for a less period than seven years, and if over ten years of age, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of eighteen.

A Srinagar correspondent wires that the Government of India has directed all Imperial Service Corps in Jammu and Kashmir State to be concentrated at Gilgit as quickly as possible, making forced marches if necessary. A heavy military treasure chest is being made up at Srinagar, which will be no small drain on the State reserves. Raja Ram Singh has offered to go with his troops.

A lively trade is the trade in camphor on the Island of Formosa. Its ups and downs are sufficiently exciting to the adventurous mind, but more exciting still is the liability of the traders' settlements to be attacked by the savage natives from over the border, who are unable to distinguish between the Chinese caretakers and the camphor "stoves" and other fixed capital under their charge. Last year they attacked the Chinese and as a result numbers of stoves were destroyed. Nothing could be done, says our Consul, the Chinese being quite unable to punish the savages; so one resident, who had considerable capital invested in the business, boldly penetrated into the interior—at a time when the Government troops and savages were at daggers drawn—and managed to make satisfactory arrangements about the balance of his money and stoves. Mr. Holland considers it interesting to observe that a solitary foreigner can safely venture with a Chinese interpreter into territory which the Government troops do not dare to approach. The adventurous person, it appears, was not an Englishman, no British firm having as yet taken up the camphor trade. Practically the whole of the camphor was carried under transit pass, 134 passes having been issued in the course of the year.

A FIRST CENTURY ACCOUNT OF THE BIRTH OF BUDDHA.

At Monday's meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Dr. Peterson read a paper on the above subject. In it he said :—

No one who has visited the spot can have failed to be struck with the desolation that now enwraps the Buddhist Tope at Sanchi. Rising from the summit of a small hill, which, for him who stands upon it, is the centre of an almost lifeless scene, the monument itself is given over to a solitude that is complete and unbroken. No footfall arrests the ear, no moving thing, the eye. The Tope stands, if one may so speak, in a setting which is a fit symbol of the 'vast backward and abysm of time' into which Buddha and his religion, as far as India is concerned, have sunk for ever. Air and tree and sun and the lotus flower at Sanchi remember Buddha : by all else he is forgotten. There is not even one to so much as forget. It is a place of the past, and the dead past in it has buried its dead. That it was not always so we should have known in any case. The Tope itself has sculptured on its gateways more than one representation of the part structures like it played in that Buddhist ritual, which at the time of its building, was India's highest way of approaching the unseen with worship. But the records of Chinese pilgrims contain descriptions which enable us to conjure up the time when the Sanchi hill was a place of pilgrimage from all India, and from the lands beyond the sea, when the monasteries that surrounded the Tope were filled with pious monks and nuns devoted to its service, when no sun set but saw the hill crowded with worship, when the silence that hangs over it now like a pall gave way to daily bursts of song and praise. One of these descriptions I shall read to you. It is from the pen of I-Tsing, a pilgrim who left China twenty-five years after the return to that country of the (to us(better knewn Hiuen-Tsiang. The Invocation :— "The bliss he gives is greater than that of the world's maker : in dispelling darkness he is better then the sun : in driving away darkness he is better than the moon : there is none to whom he can be compared : Glory to Buddha." I pass over, in reading my paper, the account which follows of the city Kapila, Buddha's birthplace, King Suddhodana, his father, and Queen Maya his mother. Let me give you from this part of the poem only the verse in which Asvaghosha, with a skill which is truely admirable, contrives to link a compliment to Queen Maya to the monastic way of looking at woman. "Truly the nature of woman is dark, but when she appeared it shone ; the night, if the crescent moon arises, is not all dark." This brings us to the following account of Buddha's Incarnation and Birth :—" So long as I have neither self nor organs of sense I cannot unite this erring people to me"—so saying Righteousness quitted its subtle nature, and made for itself a visible form. Afterwards, falling from the place called Tushita, lighting up the three worlds as he came, the best of Bodhisattvas entered the side of Maya, preserving full consciousness, as the king of serpents entered the cave Nanda. Wearing the majestic form of an elephant, white as Himalya hill, with six tusks, its face perfumed with the juice exuding from its temples he entered the side of the chief Queen of Suddhodana, to destroy the sin of the world. The protectors of the world (Lokapalas) came from the sky to perform the rakshavidhana rite of him who was the world's sole lord, the moon's rays, that shine everywhere, shine brightest on the hill Kailasa. Maya, with that child in her womb, shone like a bank of clouds in which lightning lurks ; with the rain of her largess too, she allayed the burning poverty of her people. Now it came to pass that the Queen with her waiting women had gone to the garden called Lumbini, by permission of the King, for this last longing had come upon her, and as she laid hold of a branch that was bent down towards her by the weight of its flowers the Bodhisattava in a moment cleft her side and came forth. The star cluster Pushya was shining bright when that son was born for the world's good, from the side of the Queen whose purification had been accomplished, without pain or sickness to his mother. As the sun emerges from a cloud, so came he forth from his mother's side : with flashing rays that drove darkness before them, he made the world the colour of gold. Pleased at heart the God of the thousand eyes (Indra) received him genily at his birth, who was yellow as a golden sacrificial post : two clear streams of water fell on his head, with clusters of *Mandara* flowers. Borne aloft by the chief among Gods, and illuminating them by the rays from his body, he was fairer than the moon floating on a cloud at twilight. The star cluster Pushya was shining bright when that son was born for the world's good, from the side the queen whose purification had been accomplished, without pain or sickness to his mother." I again omit in reading a good deal, calling attention only to verses 47 to 52, which give a glimpse as important as it is interesting of the literary history and traditions of India as these stood at the date of our poem. Suddhodana is troubled about his son's future, and the Brahmins give some examples of how fate leads some men to honour. Their last word is strikingly like a verse of Kalidasa's. I pass to the visit of Asita, the Indian Simeon "Now it came to pass that the great sage Asita, having learned by signs and by virtue of his austerities of the birth of him that should put an end to birth, came to the house of the Lord of the Sakyas thirsting after true righteousness. The Guru of the King, himself learned in Brahma paid all honour and reverence due to Asita, who shone among the learned in Brahma within the double light of Brahma, and of penance, and took him to the King. The women's apartments were full of the tumultuous joy caused by the birth of a prince ; he traversed them, composed in mind, conscious of the double strength of penance and age. The King gave the sage a seat, and honoured him, as was right, with water for his feet and the guest-offering ; then spoke courteous words of welcome to him, as of old time Antedeva greeted Vasishtha. Happy am I, and surely favoured is my house that the venerable one has come to see me : say, good Sir, what can I do for you, I am your disciple, speak freely.' Thus heartily greeted by the King with all due honour, the sage, his eyes wide-staring through joyous amazement, spoke in a firm voice :—' This is like thee, O noble heart, to whom the guest is dear, that art liberal, and lovest righteousness : it is like your nature, your race, your knowledge, and your age, that you should bear this loving mind to me. This is that by reason of which those royal sages of old time, forsaking for righteousness sake, house and goods, have made themselves, by constant holy alms, rich in penance, poor in riches. Hear from me why I am come to thee, and rejoice : as I journeyed through the sky I heard a heavenly voice saying " Unto, thee is a son born for knowledge." Hearing this voice, and marvelling what it should mean I learned by signs, and therefore am I come : I desire to see this banner of the Sakya race that has been lifted up as of old as the banner of Indra.' When the King heard these words he trembled in all his limbs for joy : he took the sage and showed him the child lying in his nurse's lap. The great sage looked at the King's son, and saw with wonder that his hands had the mark of a wheel, that his fingers and his toes were webbed, that between his brows there was a tuft of hair, and that his private parts were hidden from sight. As he gazed on the child lying in its nurse's lap like Agni's son in the lap of Devi, tears gathered on his eyelashes, he sighed, and lifted up his eyes to heavens. The King saw Asita's eyes swimming in tears, and for love of his son he trembled : in stammering tones, and with throat choked with tears he implored the sage, putting his hands together and bending low : 'Why, sage, strong man that you are, do you weep as you look on this child, whose little body bears such wondrous marks, whose birth was so glorious, and for whom you have yourself foretold so high a destiny. Is, holy man, the child firm of breath ? can it be that he has been born to my sorrow : at last I have gotten a son to sprinkle the funeral water upon me, time is not mine to protect him. Is he an imperishable store of glory for me : shall I go happy to the other world ? Say that my house has not put forth a branch that will never flower, that bears the seed of decay in it : speak quickly, Lord, my heart is heavy ; for I know how dear this my son is to all his kin." When the sage saw that that royal sage was troubled at the thought of evil for his son, he spoke and said : 'Do not, King, mistake : all that I said was true. This altered mood does not mean that I was mistaken about him; it is my own loss at which I am grieving: my time to go is come, and, lo! he is born that shall learn the hard secret of how birth is to be destroyed. He will leave his royal state, and turn his back upon the things of sense, by fierce endeavours he will attain unto the truth : then will he shine out, a sun of knowledge, and destroy the darkness of error. He will rescue the weary world from the sea of sorrow, whose foam is disease, whose wave is old age, whose strong current is death : placing it upon his great raft of knowledge, he will bear it to the further shore. A fair river of righteousness shall issue from this child, with knowledge for its waters, right conduct for its banks, meditation for coolness, and the law for its chakravaka birds : the thirsty world shall drink thereof. To men pressed hard by sorrow, girt round by the things of the flesh, wandering in the rough places of this world, he will proclaim the way of deliverance, as one points the way to travellers who have missed their road. The world is burning in the fire of passion; whose fuel is the senses : she will send down cooling upon it in a shower of righteousness as a great cloud sends down its rain at the end of the hot season. The door that has desire for its bolt, and illusion and darkness for its two panels, he will burst open with the hammer of .true righteousness, and set his people free. The world is close bound in the snare of its own folly, a prey to sorrow, and with none to help : this child will know the truth, and, King of Righteousness, will deliver it from captivity. Therefore sorrow not thou for him : sorrow for each one of humankind who, from illusion, or lust of pleasure or pride, shall refuse to hear his perfect doctrine." For me, I have fallen away from that grace, and, though I have attained supernatural powers, I look on myself as having failed : since I cannot hear his message of righteousness, I count a dwelling in highest heaven but loss.' When he heard Asita speak thus, the King with his friends and his wives bade farewell to sadness, and rejoiced greatly : for as he thought what manner of son his was he reckoned it for an increase of his own substance. When he thought on the words, 'He will take the noble path,' care filled his heart : not that he was not on the side of righteousness, but he feared for the continuance of his race. Afterwards the sage Asita, having thus revealed to the troubled King the future regarding his son, went through the air, as he had come, gazed on reverently by all.'

The President made remarks on the paper, and moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Peterson, which was carried by acclamation.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Dr. Peterson referred to the lamented death of Professor V. S. Apte, of the Fergusson College, and suggested that a note be made of the loss that Sanskrit literature and higher education in Western India had suffered by the sad event.

The President also made sympathetic remarks.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SATURDAY.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR CLOTH MERCHANTS.

On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, Khan Bahadur Kharsedjee Manekjee Kharsedjee, the Third Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, delivered judgment in case No. 1221 of 1892, Valabdas Canjee vs. C. Macdonald & Co., Messrs. Kavasjee B. Setna and Hari Narayan M. Vijayakar being for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rustamjee Merwanjee Patel for the defendants. The following judgment was delivered :—

In this suit I find the following facts either undisputed or proved :—The plaintiff is a dealer in piece-goods. He gave the defendants in Bombay an order for 1,250 pairs dhotars in five bales of a certain pattern as per indent No. 604, dated the 2nd April, 1891, Exhibit A, each pair to be at Re. 1, and the same to be delivered in two lots, first to be shipped not later than July, and second, a month after. The defendants are merchants and commission agents, doing business both in Bombay and Manchester. On the 25th April, the defendants advised the plaintiff that they had received intimation by wire from their home firm that the goods, as indented for, had been purchased for him, but that such intimation was subject to "confirmation by letter." In due course of time, the defendants received such confirmation by letter. The defendants, however, did not communicate this to the plaintiff. They did not do so evidently, because they then found they had made a rather serious mistake when forwarding plaintiff's order, with the result that the goods had been bought at 2s. 3½d. instead of at 1s. 3½d. For this mistake the plaintiff was in no way responsible. A negligent use of a cypher appears to have caused it, and defendants alone are guilty of such negligence. The defendants suspected something wrong when telegraphic advice was received, but they did nothing to enquire or look to it to rectify matters, whilst the order was yet unexecuted. The goods were bought on plaintiff's account, and the first lot arrived in Bombay towards the end of August. The plaintiff demanded delivery, and was ready to pay for the goods as per indent, and was then told that there was a mistake, and that unless he paid a much higher price than that stipulated, he would not have the goods. The plaintiff declined to pay any higher rate, and insisted on the goods being delivered as per his indent. The second lot arrived some time later. The defendants refused to deliver either lot to the plaintiff, and after vainly endeavouring to recoup themselves the loss incurred through their own mistake, resold the said goods on their own account at Re. 1-1-6, which appears to be the market rate, or the best they could obtain. After some correspondence passing, the parties came to Court. The defendants contend they are not liable, 1st, because they acted merely as agents, secondly, because the order was not confirmed as required by the terms of the indent. They further plead the indent was cancelled by the plaintiff, and they dispute damages. The questions that thus arise are first, are the defendants liable as per particulars annexed to summons ; secondly, are the defendants absolved from liability under the terms of the indent ; thirdly, has the plaintiff consented to cancel the indent ; and fourthly, are the plaintiffs entitled to damages, and if so at what rate ? The defendants, vakil contends that this is a suit for damages on a breach of contract as between vendor and vendor, whereas the defendants acted as agents only, and so cannot be liable for such breach, as ruled in Mahomed Alli vs. Scheller, Dosogne & Co. I. L. R. XIII. Bombay 470). I find, however, that the circumstances of that case were very different. The defendants here are in effect sued as agents for failing to deliver goods they obtained for the plaintiff, such failure not being caused by any default or non-compliance on the part of the manufacturers, as was the case in Mahomed Alli vs. Scheller, Dosogne & Co. A careful consideration of that case, and the cases cited in the judgment there, shows that the agents would be liable for loss to their principal occurring through their negligence. In the case before me, there can be no doubt that the plaintiff has suffered considerable loss, and the question is, Is it attributable to the defendants' negligence as such agents? I find that it is. It is possible the statement in the summons might have been clearer in this respect, but it is, I find, not inconsistent with the case and the near issue between the parties as made out in evidence. In this Court we are not restricted to the four corners of the summons. The Court is at liberty to go into the real merits of the case and the substantial differences between the parties, and to decide accordingly. I find, therefore, the first question as above stated in the affirmative. As to the next question, the defendants contend the terms of the indent are such as practically to allow them to cancel the indent at their option. A proper construction of them, however, does not justify this contention. The words, "subject to confirmation by letter," on which defendants chiefly rely, I hold, do not mean confirmation by the defendants in Bombay, but clearly a confirmation by letter by their home firm ; and I find that such confirmation was complete the moment defendants here received it, without the same being communicated to the plaintiff. In a case of this sort, whether defendants communicated the confirmation by letter to the plaintiff or not, appears to me to be immaterial. After receipt of Exhibit B (telegraphic acceptance) if the plaintiff in due course heard nothing further, he would be clearly justified in assuming that the placing of his order has been duly confirmed by letter, and to proceed to act on such assumption. The defendants fail to show any fixed or settled practice of merchants in Bombay, or even of their own office, to the effect that unless confirmation by letter is communicated to the indentor the order or undertaking remains open, and is liable to be cancelled at the agent's or merchant's option. Such a practice would be entirely wanting in fairness to the indentor, and leave him very much at the mercy of the commission agent. It would, moreover, open a wide door to fraud. I, therefore, decline to hold it as established on the very meagre and unsatisfactory evidence called by the defendants. The second question, too, I accordingly find for the plaintiff. As to the third, the defendants suggested that the plaintiff cancelled his indent ; but I find that they failed to prove this. The plaintiff plainly said he would stick to his indent, and declined to pay the higher rate defendants claimed in order to make good the loss their own negligence incurred ; but even supposing the plaintiff consented to pay a trifle higher rate, to save much trouble and friction, that could not be construed into a cancelling of the indent. Then, lastly, as to the question of damages. Under the circumstances of the case, I find that the plaintiff can only recover the difference between the indent rate and the rate at which defendants resold, and the decree will accordingly be for the plaintiff as under :—Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 117-3 and costs in proportion, and Rs. 30 professional costs.

VALABHDAS CANJEE *vs.* C. MACDONALD & CO.
August 23, 1892.

Messrs. Kawasjee B. Setna and Hari Narayen Vijayaker for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel, for the defendants.

In this suit the learned Third Judge of the Small Causes Court had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs.117-3 with costs on 30th April, 1892, But the defendants obtained a rule for re-trial. The case was re-tried, when the same pleaders represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown represented the defendants. The judgment was delivered on the 9th August last. The learned Judge held that the goods were ordered in the name of the plaintiff. They bore his mark and his name in the first consignment, and in the second, the consignment bore the plaintiff's number, and it was at his risk. Defendants are, therefore, bound to deliver the goods. Defendants' negligence is proved, which caused damage to the plaintiff. The Court also held that Mr. Yeo's evidence was far from satisfactory. The Court, therefore, confirmed the former decree, awarding Rs. 30 as professional costs of the plaintiff's pleaders.

THE CASE OF MR. OUDH BEHARILAL.

Mr. Oudh Behari Lal has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Abkari* :—

Sir,—I have read in the *Pioneer* of the 10th instant, a letter from Mr. Reid, addressed to you in reply to your article headed "A Jack in Office," published in the last issue of the *Abkari*. Mr. Reid has now come forward with his defence, though I wonder why he has been silent so long, since his explanation, if given earlier, would have removed at the very outset of the controversy, some misapprehensions which I, through no fault of my own, have fallen into.

However, better late than never, and it behoves us now to examine Mr. Reid's explanation closely, to find out if it is really a satisfactory answer to the question at issue. It should be remembered that Mr. Caine and other friends in England have given the matter so much prominence by bringing it before the British public, not because it was a personal grievance of mine, but because it raised a question with regard to an important principle of Government policy. To this question we should address ourselves. Mr. Reid's first letter to me, which has appeared in print, consists of three parts. He inquires first if I was for a season in the employ of the National Congress Committee, far the purpose of publicly advocating their views in the Punjab, or some district outside Allahabad, and if I received a salary while on this errand. Secondly, if I was connected directly with an association whose object is to overthrow the excise and opium systems of the Government. Thirdly, if the above questions be answered in the affirmative, whether the facts were known to the gentlemen who had given me the certificates and letters of recommendation in support of my application now to be taken into the employ of the Government.

With reference to the first question, I most respectfully beg to ask that, if my connection with the Congress was a matter of no consequence to Mr. Reid, why should he at all have put this question to me ? It was surely not necessary to ascertain the value of a statement which had no bearing whatsoever upon the appointment.

With reference to the second question, I have only to say that Mr. Reid, in his letter to me, did not mention a word about my having been engaged in declaiming publicly in the Allahabad Chowk (public square), and elsewhere, against immorality and wickedness of the Government system of excise and opium.

With reference to the third question, I beg to point out that it is peculiarly significant, as an index of official feeling in general, which Mr. Reid may be presumed to be a good judge of. Mr. Reid seems to be surprised at the fact that I, who was connected with the Congress and Temperance movements, should have been recommended by some gentlemen to be taken into the employ of the Government.

The above questions put to me by Mr. Reid were not put at random. It was presumed that they would surely be brought to the notice of the Government. Mr. Reid, however, says that previously to the date when the list was submitted to the Government by the Board, and subsequently to that date, up to the receipt of the orders of the Government upon the letter, no letter, no communication of any sort, regarding any of the nominees, passed between the Board and the Government. If it was so, it was due to the barest accident. Had my letter reached Mr. Reid earlier than the 25th of April, on which date, says Mr. Reid, the Government intimated to the Board's Secretary the three appointments made by them, it was expected that Government would have been officially apprised of the matter.

When I imagined that my Temperance and Congress connections might have had to do with my not having been appointed by the Government, I did not make a baseless assumption. Taking into view the letters written to me by Mr. Reid, any person, similarly circumstanced, would have drawn the same inference. If I was not aware of the standing orders of the Government, I am not to blame. The standing orders referred to might perhaps be of a recent date. Until lately the nominees of the Board used to be generally sanctioned by the Government.

With reference to his second letter, Mr. Reid says that with the object of setting my mind at rest on the subject, he informed me that my nomination was not accepted by the Government. I am thankful to him for this, but this idea occurred to him fourteen days after the Government had intimated to the Board the appointments made by them. His second letter to me is dated the 18th May, whereas, as he himself says, the Board's Office received the information on the 25th April. If, in view of the correspondence which had already taken place between him and myself, and the almost irresistible inference which it was likely to lead to, he might have added that my nomination was not rejected by the Government on account of my Temperance and Congress connections, not only my mind would have been set at rest, but there would have been none of the unfortunate agitation going on both in England and in India. It is true that I did not write to Mr. Reid to ascertain if my Congress and Temperance connection led to my rejection, but this was because, when Mr. Reid himself did not think it desirable to make any reference in his second letter to any point raised by him in his first letter, as one would have naturally expected, I felt it would be uncalled for to ask him for reasons which might have induced the Local Government to make the selection.

In conclusion, I beg to state that while Mr. Reid has explained why I was not selected, it has not been explained why I was asked questions concerning my Congress and Temperance connection when, as the Local Government has authoritatively declared, they are not in question.

Until the latter is explained satisfactorily the main point of the agitation is not touched.

A word of explanation with regard to my reply to Mr. Reid's first letter. I am sorry it contains statements which, although true as a matter of fact when taken severally, have been, when taken as a whole, regarded in some quarters as open to misconstruction and misinterpretation. I was informed from certain sources that nominees for Government service were not supposed to be at liberty to take part in those movements which were of a political or *quasi*-political nature, and it was suggested that the fact of my keeping connection with the Temperance movement, even when I knew I was a nominee, may possibly have been in Mr. Reid's mind when he wrote the letter to me, as signifying that I was not in the right temper to hold Government service. Accordingly, I wrote to him that, having been informed of the true state of things, I was ready to cut myself off from the Temperance Association, and kept myself aloof from the work of the Society, so long as I was a nominee of the Board.

OUDH BEHARI LAL.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

The following plaints have been filed in Mr. Bosanquet's Court :—

Nawab Mehdi Hossan Fateh Nawaz Jang, Home Secretary, Hyderabad, *vs.* Mr. S. M. Mitra, late Editor, *Hyderabad Record*. Copy of complaint.

I am the Home Secretary for the State of Hyderabad. In the year 1873 I was married to Gertrude, the third daughter of Michael Donelly, at Lucknow. My said wife was then in her 15th year. Since the date of my said marriage, I have been residing with my said wife at various places in India, and for the last ten years at Hyderabad in the Deccan.

In the month of April last a pamphlet which bears a title page, upon which the following words appear :—"A shocking social scandal, an appeal to the ladies of Hyderabad, Lucknow, India, 1892," was published in the jurisdiction of this Court by one S. M. Mitra, and distributed by him or by other persons with whom he was acting in concert through the Post Office to nearly all the influential members of society in Hyderabad aforesaid, both European and Native. A copy of the said pamphlet is herewith annexed and marked A. The said pamphlet purports to be signed by one Mirza Bakir Hussain of Aminabad, Lucknow. From the enquiries that I have caused to be made, I say that no such person as Mirza Bakir Hussain resides in Lucknow, and that the person who caused the said pamphlet to be printed and published was the said S. M. Mitra. I say that the defamatory statement contained in the said pamphlet both as regards myself and my said wife are wholly false and untrue, and are moreover grossly defamatory both of myself and my said wife, and calculated greatly to injure and lower the reputation of each of us socially in the eyes of all communities at Hyderabad aforesaid.

Under these circumstances, I charge the said S. M. Mitra with defamation under the Indian Penal Code, section 500, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.—Yours, &c.,

July 21, 1892. (Sd.) Mehdi Hossan.

The Nawab Mehdi Hossan Fateh Nawaz Jang on solemn affirmation.—

The statement contained in this written complaint are all true. I was married to Mrs. Mehdi Hossan, my wife, on the 28th September, 1873, at Lucknow. I married her according to Mahammedan law. There was a written contract between ourselves. There was no other ceremony beyond the proposal on my part, and the acceptance on her part before two witnesses (Himait Alli and Shujat Alli). This was then reduced to writing and the contract executed in the presence of these two witnesses. It was subsequently signed by three more witnesses (Mirza Mehdi, Mahomed Hussain, and Mahomed Fazalulla.) My wife was a Mahomedan at that time. She was born a Christian, but accepted Mahomedanism two or three days before the marriage. She did so quietly, and there is no record of it. She is now a Christian. We were never married under the Indian Christian Marriages Act. She returned to Christianity sometime after her marriage. There was no formality about it. I deny all the alleged facts contained in the pamphlet (Exhibit A.), and my charge of defamation refers to the whole printed matter. My wife, by advice of counsel, is going to bring a separate complaint in this Court regarding the part of the pamphlet which more specially concerns herself, *e. g.*, her alleged life before marriage.

EFFECT OF BAYONETS IN MUSKETRY.

"Highlander" writes to the *Pioneer* :—With regard to fixed bayonets, Mr. Henry Dale in his letter to you is not far off the mark ; in fact I consider he is so close to it that I am writing now to let you have my theory and the reasons for it. In musketry books it is always laid down that there must be some reason for the deflection of the bullet from its proper path when a bayonet is fixed on to a rifle ; and this is about as far as they get, for they go on to say it is probably on account of the air which is shot out of the barrel, and the air outside not being able to escape on the side on which the bayonet is fixed ; this theory then accounts for the bullet being thrown away from the bayonet, and if the boyonet has a sharp back it accounts for its being thrown on one side or the other of that back. But it does not account for a bullet being drawn towards a loose cleaning rod, or towards some bayonets like the new short one. Mr. Henry Dale says that some powder must get past the bullet in the barrel. I consider that if this can possibly be the case, so little can only get past as to have no effect ; and, in my opinion, none can possibly get past, for the following reasons. Everyone knows that powder takes and appreciable time to ignite, and a known time to burn. Now the powder in a rifle is iguited from the rear, so the bullet must have started before the front grains have time to ignite ; the bullet being thus started before the powder immediately in rear of it explodes, wedges itself into the barrel before any gas passes it, and, once it is fairly in the barrel, I am sure no gas can possibly get past it. Also, this theory of Mr. Dale's only accounts for one of two things ; either the bullet being thrown away from or towards the bayonet, but not both. The real fact of the matter is this. The powder, on explosion, forces the bullet out of the barrel in the same way that a cork is forced out of a ginger beer bottle. The powder gas tries to pass the bullet in the barrel, and as soon as the bullet is released and has just left the muzzle the gas begins to pass it. At about 6 inches from the muzzle, the gas has overtaken the tail of the bullet ; this causes the tail to be turned away from the bayonet, which is the same as the head being turned towards it. The gas keeps on overtaking the bullet, and at about 15 inches from the muzzle passes its head; the head in its turn now has to surmount an obstacle and is thus thrown away from the bayonet, but unfortunately an exact balance is not obtained ; as the head of a bullet is always more easily affected than its tail ; and with a triangular bayonet the balance is is in favour of the head. So, when all obstacles are passed, the head of the bullet is turned away from the bayonet ; the tail follows the head, and the bullet flies to the left. As I mentioned in my first letter, if the point of the bayonet is below the line of fire, the bullet is affected by it and flies high. This is the case in nine cases out of ten, on account of the loose way the triangular bayonet is fixed. The tenth time you find the point of the bayonet above the line of fire, and then the bullet flies low. If a cleaning rod gets loose and protrudes beyond the muzzle, it, as a rule, sticks out only four or six inches ; so the gas has only time to overtake the tail of the bullet before it flies clear of the cleaning rod. The tail is thus thrown away from the cleaning rod, which is the same as the head being drawn towards it, and the bullet flies low. With the old-fashioned Non-Commissioned Officer's sword-bayonet, if the bayonet was not like a corkscrew, which it very often was, and if it was fixed perfectly on to the rifle, which it never was, the bullet would fly about straight, as I suppose it did when this implement was invented, properly made, properly fixed on to the rifle ; and, as they probably left out all consideration with regard to wholesale manufacture when they tried it, properly tested. This bayonet throws high or low on account of its sharp back near its point which is invariably below or above the line of fire ; it does not throw to the right or left as the casting of power of its point is about counteracted by its broad back near the hilt. With regard to the new two-edged short sword-bayonet for the magazine rifle. It is fixed on to the rifle straighter and better (but in the wrong place) than the old ones used to be. It is very short, so the head of the bullet is not affected by it. It is so short that with fair fixing the point is always well in line with the line of fire. But it is fixed so close to the rifle that the tail of the bullet is very much affected by it, and it is drawn towards it about 4 feet in 400 yards. Now, why this bayonet is fixed on the wrong place is that, I believe the authorities said, it is better for the bullet to be thrown to the right or left than high or low; and the advocates of this reform carried the day ; but when they fixed their bayonet they found it did not throw the bullet where they thought it would ; so they gave up the business as a bad job, and said, we will let it go where it likes, especially as some people like it to go where it does. With a bayonet fixed in this manner below the rifle, there are the following disadvantages :—(1) the cleaning rod has to be cut in half ; (2) you can't stick a bayonet between a man's ribs ; (3) you guard with the flat instead of the edge of the weapon.

Now the shape of a bayonet does not very much matter, but the place it throws a bullet to, in our times, does. If they want to throw the bullet low, they can do so just as well by placing a sword-bayonet on one side of a rifle as underneath it. In fact, with different sorts and shapes of bayonet put in the old place on the right of the rifle, you can make a bullet go wherever you like. But what is required is a bayonet which does not affect the bullet in any way. At odd times, for several years past, I have tried to do this, and in some cases have succeeded in fact, succeeded so much as to see that the matter was quite within the range of possibility, to those who have the proper means of trying, (which are a shop where different bayonets and alterations can be nicely made), and a proper fixed rest to fire from. There is no way of surmounting this obstacle except by trial ; and only a very little theory is required to make these trials so far successful that the error is minimised if not totally obliterated. In the course of my experiments I have found out a method by means of which I think I can obliterate this error, and, by following the theory I have formulated, any one who has the proper means of trial can reduce it to a minimum.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE BARODA STATE.

While the press both in India and Great Britain are loud in their panegyric of this beneficent rule—known among the Hindus as "Dharma Raj—' of His Highness the present Gaekwar, writes the "Agricultural Advocate," we confess we were somewhat bewildered to find an excellent and cautious home weekly, the only public print, a twelve pages journal in Baroda, the "Baroda Watsal," observing a strange reticence on this subject. In its last issue, however, the "Watsal" has broken his long silence which is now well explained. Our contemporary in a lengthy and well-digested English editorial has travelled over a wide field, ably reviewing in a lucid manner and with authority, possessing the advantage of local knowledge, the entire administration of the Baroda State since His Highness Sayaji Rao (III), G. C. S. I., personally assumed the reigns of government into his own hands. The leader adopts for its text His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's recent political speech made at the opening of the great Baroda Water Works—the Ajwa or Sayaji Rao Sarowar. The "Manchester Guardian" has also referred to this matter and published a narrative of an interview its representative had with his Highness last month. We may mention here, that Baroda has been also fortunate in obtaining a constitutional municipal government. There are many Native States in India, who would certainly do well if they only follow the enlightened policy of His Highness Sayaji Rao Maharaja.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale, Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd August are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 21 feet 1½ inches against 20 feet 6½ inches on same date last year. Kharif operations and wheel cultivation going on in some places in 7 talukas. Kharif crops submerged owing to breaches. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 16 feet 4 inches against 14 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Floods in Ghotki, Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Crops partially submerged. Fresh sowings still progressing. Condition of cattle good.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation almost completed. Standing crops thriving where not flooded. Breaches in canal and river banks in 5 talukas. Cattle improving.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Heavy rain in Sir Amani in Shahdadpur Taluka, 4,000 acres of cultivation on katcha side of Kashmor Taluka eroded by river. 1,900 acres of cultivation in 4 dehs submerged by water from breach. Closing of breach progressing slowly.

Thar and Parkar.—Crops sown in desert talukas after the rainfall in May well advanced and promise well. Agricultural stock rapidly improving in condition.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th August). Rain for week maximum at Dhandhuka 7 inches 47 cents, minimum at Modasa 73 cents ; for season maximum at Viramgam 29 inches 53 cents, minimum at Sanand 16 inches 28 cents. Transplantation of rice completed. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 80 cents in Kalol, minimum 82 cents in Jhalod ; for season maximum 26 inches 70 cents in Halol, minimum 15 inches 90 cents in Jhalod. Crops thriving. Agricultural stock healthy.

Kaira.(For week ending 20th Aug.)—Rain for week maximum in Borsad 8 inches 18 cents, minimum in Nadiad 1 inch 19 cents, average for the district 3 inches 39 cents ; for season maximum in Matar 36 inches 2 cents, minimum in Tasra 21 inches 50 cents, average for the district 29 inches 36 cents. Sowing of rice and jowari in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 5 inches 33 cents at Amod, minimum 2 inches 49 cents at Broach ; for season maximum 27 inches 45 cents at Amod, minimum 21 inches 1 cent at Vagra. Total rainfall sufficient throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops nearly finished. Standing crops doing well. Fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 7 inches 63 cents in Bulsar, minimum 2 inches 77 cents in Mandvi ; total maximum 60 inches 56 cents in Pardi, minimum 34 inches in Olpad. Kharif sowing and weeding operations in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 34 cents, average in the district 1 inch 24 cents ; for season at Dhulia 14 inches 65 cents, average in the district 16 inches 50 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in taluka Amalner. Young crops healthy. Weeding and preparation of late crops progressing. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week in Nasik ·24, Igatpuri 4·33, Malegaon 2·29, Nandgaon 1·22, Peint 2·53 inches ; in other talukas maximum in Chandor 70 cents, minimum in Sinnar 10 cents ; total at Nasik 16 inches 61 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in Nasik, Dindori, Yeola, Kalvan and east of Baglan. Transplantation of rice continues in Igatpuri and Peint, and sowing of bajri in Kalvan. Weeding of kharif crops in progress elsewhere. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair in 11 talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 19th, heavy on 17th : total of week 4·47 inches ; total to date 53·13, being 2·50 below average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 17th, 1° cool on 18th, and 1° warm from 19th to 23rd. Vapour in air excessive on 18th and 19th, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind easterly from 17th to 19th and 23rd : wind normal from 20th to 22nd.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 7 inches 82 cents ; in talukas maximum in Bhiwndi 10 inches 53 cents ; minimum in Umbargaon 2 inches 43 cents ; total in Thana 86 inches 28 cents. Transplanting of kharif crops nearly finished. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 12 inches 46 cents at Roha, minimum 5 inches 28 cents at Karjat. Transplantation work completed. Weeding in progress. Young plants doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere ; maximum 11 inches 86 cents in Dapoli, minimum 3 inches 14 cents in Deogad. Weeding operations in progress.

Poona.—Slight rain throughout the district, for week at Junnar 18, Indapur 26, Khed 6, Ambegaon 36, Sirur 33, Purandhar 9, Bhimthadi 74, Dhond 74, Haveli 10, Mulshi 76, and Maval 31 cents ; for season maximum 38 inches 67 cents in Mulshi, minimum 10 inches 55 cents in Indapur. More rain wanted throughout the district. Young plants doing well. Land being prepared for rabi crops in Junnar and Sirur. Scarcity of fodder-supply in taluka Khed. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—More or less rain throughout the district ; maximum 2 inches 28 cents in Shevgaon, minimum 25 cents in Akola : for season maximum 24 inches 50 cents in Nagar, minimum 8 inches 56 cents in Kopargaon. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Preparation of land for rabi crops continues in parts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 20th August).—Rain for week in Sholapur 2·08, Barsi 3·92, Madha ·83, Karmala ·34, Pandharpur 1·88, Sangola 1·61 and Malsiras ·55 inches ; for season maximum 29 inches 6 cents in Barsi, minimum 12 inches 37 cents in Karmala ; rain sufficient for kharif crops. Standing crops, mung, maize, cotton and bajri flourishing. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 10 cents, total 20 inches 46 cents ; in talukas during week, maximum 1 inch 16 cents in Man, minimum 2 cents in Koregaon. No rain at Khanapur and Shirala ; more wanted in Khatav, Khanapur and Khandala Peta. Crops suffering frow blight in Karad, Valva, Wai and Khanapur. Fodder dear in Karad and Khatav. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Rain throughout the whole districts ; maximum 4 inches 82 cents at Sindgi and minimum 99 cents at Hungund. Early crops promising. Water and fodder-supply good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 27 cents, total 36 inches 28 cents ; in talukas during week, maximum 1 inch 48 cents in Chandgad, minimum 3 cents in Sampgaon. More wanted except in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas. Weeding operations continue. Cotton sowing commenced. Cr

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. LOWE'S classical allusions were frequent and felicitous. At the time of the Jingo fever he produced this quatrain, founded upon the familiar lines of Virgil :—

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.

Mr. Lowe wrote :—

To govern men, O Roman, was thy care
To crush the mighty, and the weak to spare ;
But Britain's sons a cheaper glory seek,
To spare the mighty, and to crush the weak.

When Mr. Montagu Corry, Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary, was raised to the Peerage as Lord Rowton, Mr. Lowe is reported to have remarked, "There is an imperial precedent. Did not Caligula make his horse a Consul ?" Lord Sherbrooke was an Albino, and it was to this defect in his eyesight that was due a most painful scene in the House of Commons shortly before he became a peer. Mr. Lowe came down prepared to make a dashing onslaught on the Ministry of the day, and his speech was looked forward to with the keenest interest, especially on the Liberal side of the House. The introductory remarks gave promise of a speech in his most trenchant style ; but he had hardly opened his fire on the Ministers before he was reduced to utter helplessness by the discovery that there was some confusion in his notes, which owing to his difficulty in seeing he could not rectify. A colleague tried in vain to assist him, and Mr. Lowe himself became so mortified and unnerved by this accident that in the middle of a sentence he completely lost himself, and abruptly sat down. The House was much touched with this painful breakdown of one of its most brilliant debaters. In politics, society or business he was the terror of bores, and scores of his sharp sayings still circulate in Downing Street and Whitehall. "Let us begin by assuming we are all d—d fools—and now to business," was his abrupt opening of proceedings on a committee of which X, a fussy bore, vacant and captious, was a member. "Why quarrel with your natural advantages," was his query to a friend holding up an ear-trumpet to listen to another bore. He did not even spare his wife, who once interrupted him as he was descanting on the absurdity of the marriage service. At his marriage, he remarked, all the wordly goods with which he endowed his wife might have been carried in a bundle over his shoulder. "Ah, but your great intellect," sympathetically interjected his wife, "My dear, I did not endow you with that, was the cutting reply.

Lord Sherbrooke made a good deal of money during his nine years at the Australian bar, but there is only one forensic speech of his at the Antipodes that is worthy of comparison with his oratorical triumphs in this country. The occasion was a sensational trial indeed—the appalling *finale* of a lurid life. One of the eldest and most respected of English families—whose head sits in the House of Lords, and whose name is by no means unfamiliar in the Commons—had the misfortune, in the early years of the century, to be cursed with a son who developed extraordinary criminal instincts in his very boyhood. He was sent to sea, and had risen to the position of a coumander in the Royal Navy when he committed a robbery, was tried at the Old Bailey and transported to Australia under a sentence of fourteen years. On landing in Sydney, "Smith," as we shall call him, was promptly liberated on ticket-of-leave, and then he gave full-play to his criminal instincts, committing nearly every crime in the calendar short of murder.

At length the colonial authorities resolved to send him to that lonely speck in the Pacific—Norfolk Island—which was then reserved for the worst and most incorrigible prisoners. He was accordingly placed on board a Government brig in company with some forty other irreclaimable criminals. One night the brig was caught in a terrific storm, and "Smith," notwithstanding that he was heavily ironed, contrived to get on deck, seize a quantity of arsenic, and throw the poison into the ship's cooking utensils. Next day every soul on board, save "Smith" and nine other desperadoes whom he had taken into his confidence, was seized with violent pains and became absolutely helpless. Thereupon "Smith" and his confederates took possession of the brig, and ruthlessly threw overboard alike the dying and the dead, not even sparing their fellow-convicts, who in their irons, were brought up one by one and cast into the sea. "Smith" then assumed command of the brig, and sailed away for America. What a situation for Mr. R. L. Stevenson !

Unfortunately for himself, "Smith" touched at a New Zealand port, where the brig was recognised and recaptured. Brought back to Sydney, "Smith" turned informer, alleging that his part in the piratical seizure was played under compulsion. So he saved his neck, while his nine confederates were hanged.

On the urgent solicitation of very influential people, "Smith" was given one more chance, and permitted to remain in Sydney as a labourer in the Government dockyard. But one morning a poor widow was found lying in her house, barbarously murdered with a tomahawk. One finger had been severed and taken away, the murderer in his haste being, unable to pull the gold ring off. The ring was soon afterwards pawned for a small sum, and from the pawnbroker's description, "Smith" was promptly indentified and arrested as the murderer. Robert Lowe was retained for his defence, and the facts of the prisoner's guilt being conlusive, he relied solely on the plea of instinctive criminality," supporting it in a speech of marvellous power and psychological insight. But it was all of no avail. "Smith" was convicted and executed. This is only a bare and general outline of an amazing criminal career which, if written up in detail, might be made as absorbing and exciting a romance of real life as Mr. J. F. Hogan's popular book, "The Convict King."

Of his caustic tongue several recollections have been revived. A writer in the "Daily Telegraph" tells a story, referring to his first wife, which well illustrates the merciless and unsparing nature of "Bob" Lowe's sarcasm. On the occasion of some wedding or other Mr. Lowe began to descant on what he regarded as the absurdity of the Marriage Service. "When I married," he exclaimed, "all the worldly goods with which I endowed my wife might have been carried in a bundle over my shoulder." "Ah ! but, Robert," interjected Mrs. Lowe, "there was your great intellect," "I certainly did not endow you with that, dear," was his rejoinder. Some other sayings (recorded in the "Times") are equally conclusive, but not quite so merciless. "Let us begin by assuming we are all d——d fools—and now to business," was his abrupt opening of proceedings on a committee of which X., a fussy bore, vacant and captious, was a member. "Why quarrel with your natural advantages," was his query to a friend holding up an ear-trumpet to listen to another bore.

"However did he become elected ?" is a question, says the "Graphic," not infrequently whispered in even the most select and well-organised clubs. Well, it is easy enough to solve this question. Often a man's true character does not show itself till he has been a member of a club for some months, and, once elected, the remainder of the members have to bear with him, unless he behaves so badly as to incur the interference of the committee. The Probationers' Club, which has been talked about, would possibly lessen the evil referred to. This proposed institution is to receive candidates for all clubs of standing, their names to be inscribed in the hall, with the tittle of the club they are anxious to join, and this new institution is to be free to all members of other clubs at a small subscription. The period of probation might be six months, and clubmen could attend, if they liked, and take stock of the candidates, and draw their deductions from their behaviour. In short the Probationers' Club would act as a sort of clearing-house for Clubland.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, whose daughter has long been a well-known feature in London society as a member of the Paget family, is once again in Newport after her visit to England, and has vastly amused her many friends by the description of her trials on her passage out, she having arrived at the wharf in New York just five minutes after the steamer in which her luggage and servants were safely stored had started. Induced to take a tug, she succeeded in reaching the vessel, when, to her dismay, she discovered her only means of climbing on board was a rope-ladder ! At the last moment, Mrs. Paran Steven's courage failed her at so apparently perilous a feat, and after many vain entreaties the attempt was given up, the lady putting back and sailing by another steamer some three days later.

The enterprise of our cousins has now discovered an American ancestry for Shelley. This is done as their tribute to the poet's centennial, which it must be said, judging from their magazines, they are taking a good deal more interest in than people are doing over here. It is the "Century" which in its August number by means of a special commissioner, brings this noteworthy discovery to light.

Thus runs the tradition :—Timothy Shelley, born April 19, 1700, third son of John Shelley, of Sussex, England, emigrated to America, and is said to have married there a widow named Johanna Plum, and to have had two children born there, and named respectively John and Bysshe. It is said that Bysshe Shelley was baptised August 1, 1731 at Christ Church, Newark. With this tradition comes the statement that the house at Guilford, Connecticut, in which the poet Fitz-Greene Halleck passed the closing years of his life, had once belonged to an ancestor of Shelley. There are other statements—such as that Timothy Shelley had followed the trade of apothecary in the colonies ; that he had practised as a quack ; that he had deserted his American wife and that he had un away to England to avoid his creditors.

NOTICES.

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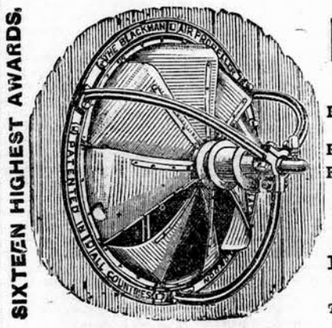

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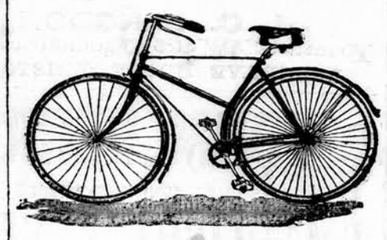

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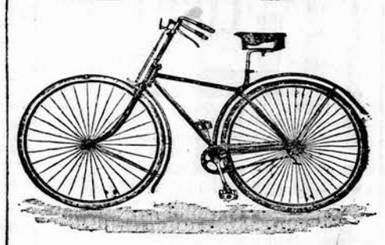

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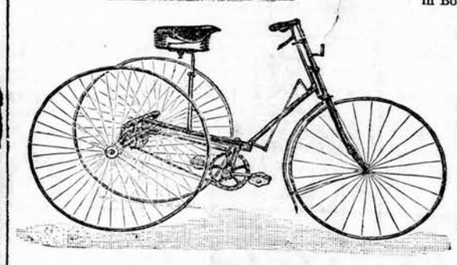

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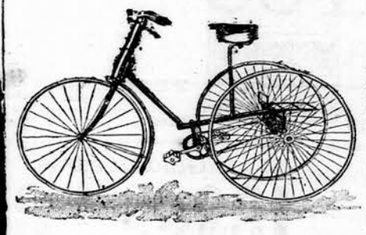

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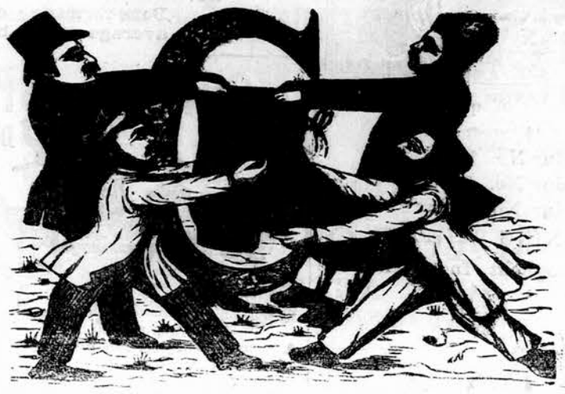

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